TEXAS-LOUISIANA PETROLEUM RECORD AND

Oil Investors' Journal

THE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH CONCERNING THE BEAUMONT FIELD AND OTHER SOUTHWESTERN OIL FIELDS.

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TWO LINES FROM INDIAN TY.

Mellon Interests of Pittsburg to Build An Eight-Inch Line to Gulf—The Texas Company Has Ordered Pipe for a Like Project—Mellon Survey Crews at Work, and Texas Company Crews Will Soon Be in the Field—Material for Gathering System in Glenn District for Mellons Now on Ground—Situation in Territory Portrayed in Special Correspondence by Holland S. Reavis.

Two eight-inch pipe lines will connect the Indian Territory oil fields and the Gulf Coast region. This statement is based on late official information from interests identified with the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company and the Gulf Refining Company, concerning one line, and the fact that The Texas Company has placed an order for pipe for another line. Both will be eight-inch. The Mellon interests have let contracts for 430 miles of pipe and necessary tankage. The Texas Company order calls for approximately the same amount of pipe.

In a special statement prepared for the Oil Investors' Journal, C. H. Markham, general manager of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, gives the following information:

"A majority of the stock and bondholders of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company and the Gulf Refining Company have agreed upon a plan for reorganization in order to enable the joint interests to construct a pipe line connecting the present J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company pipe lines in Texas with the Indian Territory oil fields, a distance of about 430 miles, in order to obtain a supply of Indian Territory oil, which is a much higher grade and more suitable for refining purposes than Texas oil. Contracts for pipe and tankage have already been let and it is the expectation to commence taking oil from wells in the Indian Territory field within the next two months. Pending completion of the pipe line, it has been arranged to ship 4000 to 5000 barrels per day of Indian Territory oil to Port Arthur by tank cars."

The nature of the reorganization plans as announced in the foregoing will not be made public for the present. Beyond the statement that the Mellon interests will build a line and that pipe and tankage for the project has been ordered, and that two survey crews are now in the field working toward each other, no official information was obtainable in Beaumont. In special correspondence to the Oil Investors' Journal, however, Holland S. Reavis tells of the work now being done by the Mellon interests in Indian Territory and gives an outline of the general situation in that region.

The Texas Company has made no statement concerning its plans. It is known, however, that an order for approximately 430 miles of eight-inch pipe has been placed with the Lorrain works of the National Tube Company, indicating that the material was to be used in a Territory-Gulf line. The order was placed November 12. A survey crew is now in Beaumont and expects to start out soon. It is believed that work on The Texas Company line will begin in about two months.

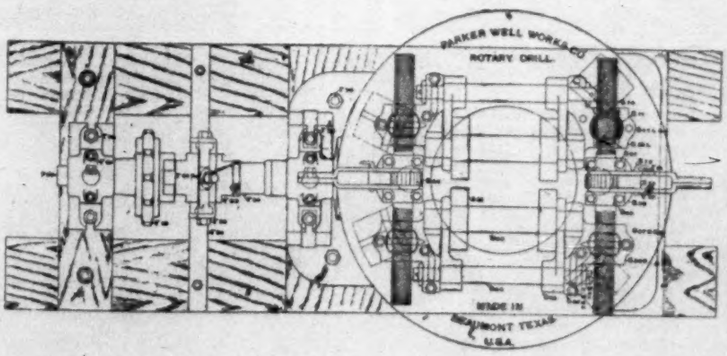
"A GOOD ONE."

THE WAXAHACHIE NATIONAL BANK,
Waxahachie, Texas,
Nov. 9, 1906.

Oil Investors' Journal,
Beaumont, Texas:

Gentlemen—Please find enclosed my check. Continue to send me your Journal. It is a good one.

(Signed) Yours truly,
ED F. CUNNINGHAM,
Cashier.



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BIG DEAL THOUGHT TO BE ON IN GLENN DISTRICT.

Tulsa, I. T., Nov. 16.—(Special.)—G. T. Braden was in conference today with Robt. Galbreath and others interested in the Galbreath properties, composing about 4000 acres in the Glenn field, and it is expected tonight that a deal is on for the purchase of these leases. Robert Galbreath drilled in the first well in the Glenn pool November 22, 1905. It is located on the Ida E. Glenn farm, southeast quarter of section 10, township 17 north, and range 12 east. The various farms and companies in which Galbreath is interested owns some of the richest territory in the field, there being some 25 producing wells, with a daily capacity of 10,000 or 12,000 barrels on the lease. Seven wells have been drilled to the sand and are ready to be drilled in. One rig is now at work on the properties.

Galbreath said today no deal had been made. He said he would rather sell oil than the property, and stated that he had just received an order for 500,000 barrels to be delivered by February 1, but that the price was not satisfactory. He expected, however, to close the deal for the oil in the next ten days.

Braden is in conference with Galbreath tonight. His headquarters are in Pittsburg, Pa., and he is associated with the Barnsdall and other large operators, beside having heavy interests of his own.

It was reported two weeks ago that Galbreath had given an option on his properties. The presence of Braden today gives rise to the report that a sale is on. The consideration mentioned in connection with the option was one million dollars. J. M. Millican, who will be chief engineer on construction of the Mellon pipe line to Texas, arrived last night from Pittsburg.

Tulsa, I. T., Nov. 17, by telegraph, 8:32 a. m. —Another report concerning Braden's visit is that he is on a deal to buy Galbreath's gas lines in Tulsa. This has been partly confirmed. All parties at interest deny reported oil property deal. Braden has gone east.

H. S. R.

SITUATION IN THE TERRITORY. CONSTRUCTION WORK BY MELLON INTERESTS.

Tulsa, I. T., Nov. 12—(Special)—Surveys have been completed for the gathering system, tank locations and line to the railroad by Engineer Matthews, working under directions of Captain H. Y. Arnold, and the grading of tank sites will begin as soon as Contractor Lauterdale's outfit arrives from Somerville, Texas, 170 miles north of Beaumont. The Riter-Conley company, of Pittsburg, expects to start construction of the first ten 55,000 barrel steel tanks about November 25. Thirty miles of pipe of assorted sizes for the gathering lines and for the line to the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, at Kelfer, has arrived and is being unloaded. A location for the loading rack was made today, and work will be begun on it immediately. It will be 1000 feet long and will capable of accommodating twenty-five tank cars. If at any time the owners desire to increase the loading capacity it may be done by running in another track and delivering oil from both sides of the rack. This would make it possible to handle fifty cars at a time. If no unforeseen delays occur the interests represented by Captain Arnold will be taking oil January 1, next. Shipments to the Gulf Refining company's plant at Port Arthur, Tex., by car, may be started as soon thereafter as the company is ready to sart the movement of oil. It is understood that they will be prepared to handle from five to ten thousand barrels daily. A part of this will be shipped out each day and the balance will go into storage.

PIPE LINE PROJECTS STIR UP ACTIVITY.

The production of the Glenn Pool is now put at 27,000 barrels, of which the Prairie Oil & Gas company is taking about 6000 barrels. The construction of a million barrels, or more, of steel tankage by the Prairie company in this district at Jenks, on the Midland Valley railroad, 12 miles south of Tulsa, within the next few months, will enable the prairie people to handle a much larger proportion of the output than they are now taking. Twenty-nine miles of the Prairie's six-inch line from a point south of Tulsa to a point in or near the Skiatook district, north of Tulsa, will shortly be replaced by eight-inch pipe. This will greatly increase the Prairie company's capacity in the southern Territory development, including the Glenn, Red Fork, Turley and Skiatook districts. The runs by the Prairie company during the first week in November averaged 62,052 barrels a day, only 11,724 barrels going into storage. The remainder, 50,324 barrels, went to the trunk lines. The construction of additional tankage at Ramona, Caney and Jenks will provide room for more storage oil and it is not unlikely that the runs will creep up to 75,000 barrels a day in the near future. The Prairie company has six tank crews in the Mid-Continent field, and it is stated that the only reason they are not all at work constantly is because of a shortage of iron. Shipments are beginning to come in at a fair rate now and construction will be pushed. Last year the Prairie company built 315 tanks of 35,000 barrels capacity each in the Mid-Continent field. The way things are going it looks as if this record may be equalled or excelled next year. Undoubtedly the coming in of outside interests has had its effect in accelerating the Prairie company's efforts to care for the new production in the southern districts. Things were dull here in the spring and summer, but in the last eight weeks they have taken on a very lively hump. Three pipe lines to the Gulf are reported as being in process of incubation—one by the Mellon interests, one by the Pure Oil company interests and one by the Texas Company. The Mellon people are already on the ground, laying out their gathering system and tankage locations. The Texas Company's representatives are expected any day. The Pure Oil company is thought to be moving in the matter, but nothing has developed at this end to reveal its plans.

PRODUCTION OF MID-CONTINENT DISTRICTS.

No matter how many pipe lines may be built south to the Gulf—three are talked of with vary degrees of certainty—there will be plenty of oil for all. Officials of the Prairie company have been quoted among operators as saying that they will be in shape to take care of the entire output when their plans are completed. If the output should remain stationery there is no reason to doubt that the company could install facilities to care for 110,000 or 115,000 barrels a day as readily as they can care for 65,000 or 75,000 barrels a day. It is merely a matter of men and material. But if development should be started at a hurry-up pace in the southern districts the output would increase by leaps and bounds—to say nothing of the undrilled territory in the older districts. The production of the various districts at present is given as follows:

	Bbls.
Kansas (entire field)	10,000
Cherokee shallow development (Chelsea, Nowata, Alluwe, Coody's Bluff	30,000
Cherokee, outside of shallow development, (north of Tulsa)	24,500
Osage (Okla.)	24,000
Glenn Pool (Creek Nation)	27,000
Red Fork (Creek Nation)	2,000
Cleveland (Okla.)	4,500
Total	112,000

The Cherokee outside of the shallow development, includes the districts north of Tulsa—Bartlesville, Skiatook and Turley. The Osage Nation is in the northeastern corner of Oklahoma. The Glenn and Red Fork districts are in the Creek Nation, south of Tulsa. Cleveland is in Oklahoma, west of Tulsa. Muskogee, southeast of Tulsa about fifty miles, has a production of less than 1000 barrels a month, and is not considered.

The figures presented in the foregoing table are conservative. Yet there is not an operator who has looked over the field as a whole who will not give if as his opinion that the output could be doubled whenever there is an incentive to rapid development. The Texas interests are attracted especially by the prospects in the Creek Nation. The Glenn Pool is the most promising development in the Territory field and the product of this pool is said to be particularly desirable for the purposes of the refineries. Naturally the greatest activity is looked for in this district, as there promises to be some real competition here in the purchase of oil.

FIGURING THE OUTPUT.

Estimates as to the capacity of the Glenn pool in its present stage of development vary from 27,000 barrels to 50,000 barrels. No one denies that the smaller estimate is conservative. The runs from the field are averaging about 6000 barrels a day. The Prairie Company's six-inch line that takes the oil from this district also has to care for the districts north of here. Twenty-nine miles of eight-inch pipe, now on the way, will replace the six-inch, and this will provide greatly increased facilities. But there seems to be little prospect that the pipe line facilities will keep pace with the output, even when the new lines that are projected come in.

If the output is increased as rapidly as as one of the local newspapers "swelled" it the other day in a story of the growth of the oil development near Tulsa, it will require about twenty pipe lines to the Gulf to relieve the situation. The reporter who wrote the article said very soberly that the production of the Glenn pool "would soon be five hundred thousand barrels daily." That is certainly going some. It is to be doubted if, in the palmiest days of the Texas excitement, anything was perpetrated by the newspapers down there to beat the foregoing.

NEW TESTS EAST AND SOUTH OF MADILL.

Tests now being drilled, or soon to be started, in the Chickasaw Nation, just north of the Red river and the Texas line, may develop a connecting link between the rich territory in the Tulsa district and the Corsicana and Powell fields in Navarro county, Texas. On the Arbuckle farm, east of Madill, 196 miles south of Tulsa and 28 miles north of Denison, Texas, the Fall River Company's No. 1 went through five feet of light pay sand at 450 feet. The well, although shallow, developed a strong flow of gas. The oil is 43 gravity, or better, and appears to be like the Muskogee product, only of a darker color. A second well is being drilled on the Arbuckle farm by the same people, and at last accounts was hung up at 700 feet. Witherspoon and others are drilling a test on a 30-acre tract a mile and a quarter east of the Arbuckle tests. At the cotton gin, in the town of Madill, the owners, Sherman people, are drilling a test for oil or gas. The first test on the Archerd farm, about two miles south of Madill, was dry at 730 feet and has been abandoned. East of Kingston, eight miles south of Madill, a test is being drilled, and a contract has been let to drill a 2000-foot hole at Durant, twenty-five miles east of Madill. Skelton and others of Okmulgee are interested in this proposition. Money has been raised to sink a test at Bennington, fifteen miles east of Durant, and the contract is to be let this week. This location will be on the 96th meridian. The oil development stays pretty close to the 96th meridian line all the way down. Witherspoon and Carmody of Corsicana and J. A. Tomlinson of Tulsa have about 5000 acres leased in the territory east of Madill. Mr. Tomlinson also has leases on 25,000 acres in Fannin county, Texas, south of Madill and north and a little east of the town of Bonham. Operators are confident that there will be a southern extension of the Territory field. A new test is started at Mannville, twelve miles northwest of Madill, by local people.

TO TEST MUSKOGEE TERRITORY.

Information has been received here to the effect that the interests represented in the Muskogee Oil Refining Company have acquired leases surrounding the city of Muskogee, and that arrangements will be made within the next few days for the drilling of at least ten wells to test the territory on all sides of the small pool which created so much excitement at Muskogee early in 1904. The oil development at Muskogee is confined to about twenty-five acres. Forty or more wells were drilled during the rush, and about $160,000 was put into the proposition—very little of which was taken out by the great majority of investors. At one time the output was 600 barrels a day. Now it is 1000 barrels a month. These wells could have produced all the oil that has been obtained through the useless drilling of forty. The total output of the pool to date has been about 160,000 barrels. One concern—the Muskogee Oil Refining Company—buys the entire production, paying 90 cents a barrel for it. In the last two or three months there has been little diminution in output, but the people interested in the refinery are anxious to develop more production in the district, and they are going to test the territory in all directions, if present plans are carried out. Muskogee crude is in a class by itself. The pay sand is found at a depth of 1050 feet, and the oil is better than 41 gravity, light in color and of a genuine paraffine base. Crude of this grade is common in the Pennsylvania

field, but at no other point in the territory has it been developed in quantities sufficient to make it a commercial proposition. It is free from asphalt, and the residue remaining in the stills after it has been run at the refinery makes a steam refined cylinder stock of 24 gravity and 600 fire test. An excellent engine oil of 24 gravity and 400 fire test is also made from Muskogee crude. The cylinder stock is sold to several lubricating oil works, including the Southwestern at Houston and the Record Oil and Refining Company at New Orleans. The percentages of light oils in the Muskogee crude are also very high. The Muskogee refinery operates two crude stills of 350 barrels capacity each. The stills are charged to about 310 barrels each. Crude from Turley, north of Tulsa, and from Cleveland Okla., is brought to the refinery in tank cars. The runs of crude last month amounted to 9000 barrels, but additional cars have been purchased and the management hopes, when other plans now under consideration are worked out, to get the runs up to 15,000 barrels a month. These plans include the laying of a three-inch line from a point near the Glenn development to Muskogee, a distance of fifty miles. The refinery company has production at Turley, and has holdings near Mounds, which it expects to develop. For some of its crude, outside of Muskogee, it is paying 52 cents. This is the only refinery in operation in the Territory. It was built in 1904. Frank Timmis is president of the company and C. T. Madison, formerly of Beaumont and Corsicana, is manager. Alexander Hamilton, who went to Muskogee from Port Arthur, Texas, where he was with The Texas Company, is the superintendent of the Muskogee plant. He was at Corsicana before he went to Port Arthur. The Muskogee refinery is turning out a fine line of products. It has tank stations at Guthrie, Fort Smith, Little Rock, South McAllister, Vinita, Ardmore, Okmulgee and Muskogee, and has barrel stations in the principal towns outside of those named, in the two territories. It is shipping oil as far east as Cleveland, Ohio. The average values in the better grade of Indian Territory crude, not considering Muskogee, as ascertained at this refinery, are said to be better than 10 per cent of 68 gasoline, 5 per cent of benzine, and 19 per cent of 130 test burning oil. Sixty-eight test gasoline sells at 18 1-2 to 20 cents a gallon in barrel lots in the Territory. Prime white sells at 9 to 12 cents in barrel lots, the difference in price being regulated by the distance of the point of delivery from the refinery. In addition to the usual products the Muskogee refinery is making a fuel for gas engines which is known as Kero-gas. This is a substitute for gasoline and the manufacturers claim that it will save 50 per cent of the fuel bill over ordinary gasoline.

TERRITORY OIL FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The Superior Consolidated Oil Company is laying a three-inch line from its property, near Nowata, in the shallow sand district, to Watova, on the Iron Mountain railroad, a distance of about eight miles. Tank cars will be loaded at Watova for shipment to the Muskogee refinery and to the Record Oil and Refining Company at New Orleans. It is understood that each of these refineries is to get 5000 barrels a month. F. C. Henderson, formerly of Beaumont, is interested in the Superior Company.

STEALING THE KANSAS CITY STAR'S THUNDER.

The Kansas City Journal, which was regarded as being friendly to the Standard during the agitatation in Kansas last year, has switched over and is now taking the position that Governor Hoch narrowly escaped defeat in his campaign for re-election this fall because of the Standard's activity in behalf of Senator Harris, the Democratic nominee. The Kansas City Star, an anti-Standard newspaper, supported Harris against Hoch, and now denounces the Journal's story of Standard influence for Harris as a canard. Today the Star asks editorially: "What has Hoch ever done against the Standard except to talk against it?" To a person of no extraordinary powers of perception it looks as if Hoch lost all but a slender remnant of his former 70,000 plurality because he was wobbly in the mater of enforcing the laws, particularly the prohibition statute, and because he flirted too much with the railroad influences in politics.

PERSONAL NOTES.

William Kennedy, geologist for the Southern Pacific, arrived in Tulsa today and is staying at the Robinson. He will be here until the end of the week.

T. J. Wood of Corsicana and Houston was here last week. He has secured a lease on the Nettie G. Coleman farm of 160 acres, lying on the west side of section 23, township 17, range 12, for the Bouncer Oil Company, composed of himself R. E. Brooks and J. E. Whiteselle. The property is close in to the Glenn development.

W. F. Gates, general superintendent of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, with headquarters at Independence, Kan., was in Tulsa this week.

L. C. Sands, secretary, and Grant Hubley, head of the tool department of the Oil Well Supply Company of Pittsburg, are in Tulsa. Pat White is in charge of the Oil Well Supply Company's business here.

H. S. R.

UNLOADING PIPE AT KIEFER.

Tulsa, I. T., Nov. 14.—(Special.)—Eleven cars of the six, four, three and two inch pipe which will be used in the construction of the gathering system to be installed under the direction of Captain R. Y. Arnold, have been unloaded at Kiefer. Captain Arnold returned today from Muskogee, where he submitted blue prints and a full description of the lines to the Indian agent. The matter will now go to Secretary Hitchcock at Washington for his approval. In the ordinary course of government routine it will require twenty days to get action on the plans, but an effort will be made to reduce the time considerably. When the right of way has been approved the pipe laying crew will get busy. Teams and brick masons from Texas are coming in tomorrow, and work on the tank sites and stations will be started.

H. S. R.

MID-CONTINENT RUNS.

Tulsa, I. T., Nov. 15.—(Special.)—The Prairie Oil and Gas Company's pipe line runs from the Mid-Continent fields during October amounted to 2,009,650 barrels, of which 450,139 barrels went into storage, and the remainder, 1,559,520 barrels, being deliveries. The daily average runs was 64,827 barrels and the deliveries 50,307 barrels, indicating that 14,520 barrels went into tanks daily.

The record for October exceeds that of any other month in the history of the field, excepting last January, when the Prairie Company purchased some oil in iron storage from Jennings Brothers, which swelled the runs for that month.

H. S. R.

STOCKS OF CRUDE OIL IN GULF COAST DISTRICTS ON NOVEMBER FIRST.

(Estimated.)

	Barrels.
Surplus Jan. 1, 1906	20,000,000
Shortage 10 months, 1906	7,981,290
Net surplus Nov. 1, 1906	12,018,710
Average monthly shortage	789,129
Refinery reserves estimated	8,012,472
Open to fuel trade estimated	4,006,238

CONDITIONS IN GULF COAST FIELDS ARE ABOUT UNCHANGED.

There was some variation in production and development work in the Gulf Coast region during the first half of November compared with the last half of October. Texas districts show an increased output of approximately 900 barrels on November 14 compared with October 31, while the Louisiana fields, Jennings and Welsh, show a decline of 2675 barrels on November 14 against October 31. The gross output of Texas-Louisiana districts was 48,600 barrels on the former date, compared with 50,375 barrels on the last day of October, indicating a decrease of approximately 1775 barrels. In the Texas fields, Humble increased its output 500 barrels, Saratoga 600 barrels, Batson 50 barrels, while Sour Lake declined 50 barrels and Spindletop 200 barrels. Dayton is about unchanged. In Louisiana, Jennings dropped 2600 barrels and Welsh 75 barrels.

Credit balance quotations were unchanged during the first half of November. Contracts are firm. Humble is 70 cents, with sales at 72 1-2 cents, with the probability of reaching 75 cents before the end of the month. Twenty-five thousand barrels of George H. Hermann royalty oil is in storage awaiting sale at the latter figure or better. Spindletop is 70 cents, and Batson 65 with sales at 67 1-2 cents. Sour Lake is about 70 cents and Saratoga 65 cents, with sales above that figure. Welsh is 75 cents. Jennings is somewhere around 75 cents on the cars.

The wildcat situation presents nothing interesting in the way of new production. It is one of quietude. Napoleonville is eliminated for the present at least by a test of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company's hole in that district at 2240 feet. It was cold salt water and is now going deeper. Caddo did not have a well on a substantial producing basis up to November 15. The Pine Island well of the Producers Oil Company was drilled a little deeper, a liner set and cleaned out, and it was expected that it would be bailed on November 16 or 17. The Savage-Richardson well pumped 40 barrels of oil, followed by salt water. A packer was set and partially shut off the water. It is said to be making a little oil with the water whenever pumped, which is at intervals. Just what the ultimate outcome will be is rather indefinite. Work is now going on on the hole. Nothing startling in the Dayton and Liberty districts.

Twenty wells were completed in the Gulf Coast region during the first half of November. Seventeen were producers and three dry. New production is put at 2580 barrels. Seventy-three wells were drilling on November 14 against 63 on October 31 and 59 on October 15. Eighteen locations were recorded on November 15 against 24 on October 31 and 26 on October 15.

A franchise to pipe the city of Marshall, Texas, for natural gas has been taken over by Cullinan & Jolly of Shreveport. Messrs. Hunter, McCormick and others, also of Shreveport, have applied for another franchise at Marshall. The territory between Shreveport and Marshall is rich with gas indications. The distance between the two cities is forty-two miles. Cullinan & Jolly drilled for gas at Carmack on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, fifteen miles east of Marshall, but failed to get a well. They are preparing to drill another test.

Cullinan & Jolly have secured a lease on the Salt Springs property, forty miles east of Shreveport, near Coushatta, in Red River parish, and have started work on the first test. This territory abounds in indications, such as sour springs, sulphur water, and gas.

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Directors: **BEAUMONT, TEXAS. Capital Stock, $100,000.00.**

J. Frank Keith, President; Geo. W. Carroll Vice-President; Hugh Jackson, Vice-President; Jno. R. Adams, Vice-President, Port Arthur; T. W. Hughen, Port Arthur; W. S. Davidson, Joe Carroll, Jno. L. Keith, Thos. Brown, M. L. Hinchee, T. W. Garrett, Cashier; T. W. House, Houston, Texas; R. E. Burt, Houston, Texas.

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SUMMARY FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER

PRODUCTION OF SOUTHEAST TEXAS DISTRICTS.

	Barrels.		
	Oct. 15.	Oct. 31	Nov. 14.
Humble	7,025	6,500	7,000
Batson	6,548	6,850	6,900
Saratoga	7,395	7,500	8,100
Sour Lake	7,465	6,050	6,000
Spindletop	3,100	3,100	2,900
Dayton	225	175	175
Total	31,758	30,175	31,075

Increase November 14 compared with October 31, is 900 barrels, and a decrease of 683 barrels compared with October 15.

PRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICTS IN LOUISIANA.

	Barrels.		
	Oct. 15.	Oct. 31	Nov. 14.
Jennings	15,900	20,000	17,400
Welsh	200	200	125
Total	16,100	20,200	17,525

Decrease November 14 compared with October 31 is 2675 barrels, and increase of 1425 barrels compared with October 15. Jennings shows a decrease of 2600 barrels on November 14 compared with October 31.

PRODUCTION OF THE GULF COAST REGION.

	Barrels.		
	Oct. 15.	Oct. 31	Nov. 14.
Southeast Texas	31,758	30,175	31,075
Louisiana	16,100	20,200	17,525
Total	47,858	50,375	48,600

Decrease November 14 compared with October 31 is 1775 barrels, and an increase of 742 barrels compared with October 15.

WELL SUMMARY FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER.

WELLS COMPLETED.

	Cpd.	Prd.	Dry.	Pdn.
Humble	6	5	1	140
Batson	1	1	0	200
Saratoga	5	5	0	400
Sour Lake	1	1	0	40
Spindletop	2	2	0	*
Jennings	4	3	1	1,800
Dayton	1	0	1	....
Total	20	17	3	2,580

*Test not made.

DRILLING.

	Oct. 15.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 14.
Humble	14	18	23
Batson	11	9	11
Saratoga	7	8	8
Sour Lake	10	4	7
Spindletop	10	13	14
Jennings	7	10	9
Welsh	0	0	1
Total	59	63	73

LOCATIONS.

	Oct. 15.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 14.
Humble	3	3	6
Batson	3	2	0
Saratoga	2	5	5
Sour Lake	1	4	2
Spindletop	6	6	3
Jennings	10	3	2
Welsh	1	1	0
Total	26	24	18

CRUDE PRICES.

Quotations on Credit Balances as Posted by the Pipe Lines.

J. M. GUFFEY PETROLEUM COMPANY.

	Aug.		Oct.		
	6.	28.	8.	16.	29.
Sour Lake, light	54	54	59	62	64
Sour Lake, heavy	45	45	50	50	50
Saratoga	50	50	52	57 1-2	60
Batson, light	46	46	51	54	60
Batson, heavy	40	42	47	50	52
Humble	52	53	56	60	65
Spindletop	..	..	..	..	68

Where no figures are given the price remains unchanged.

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

	June.	Aug.		Oct.		
	26.	6.	28.	6.	15.	29.
Sour Lake	52	54	56	59	62	64
Saratoga	44	47	49	52	57	60
Humble	48	51	53	56	60	62
Jennings	36	40	42	47	54	58

Above prices do not include loading, storage or other charges on oil shipped by tank car.

Contract prices for Texas oil at the wells from 8 to 12 cents above credit balance quotations.

EASTERN PRICES.

Pennsylvania	$1.58
Second sand	1.58
Tiona	1.68
Richland	1.78
Corning	1.10
Newcastle	1.35
Cabell	1.18
North Lima	.90
South Lima	.85
Indiana	.85
Princeton, Ind	.64
Casey, Ill	.64
Somerset	.85
Ragland	.55
Corsicana, light	1.00
Corsicana, heavy	.55
Fuel oil	.35

KANSAS AND TERRITORIES.

32 gravity and over	$0.39
32 to 31 1-2 gravity	.36
31 1-2 to 31 gravity	.33
31 to 30 1-2 gravity	.30
30 1-2 to 30 gravity	.27
Heavy or fuel oil	.26

CANADA.

Petrolia, $1.30, with government bounty 52 1-2; total $1.82 1-2.

Oil Springs $1.37, less pipeage, with government bounty 52 1-2; total $1.89 1-2.

JENNINGS.

The feature of interest in the Jennings field during the first two weeks of the month, was a spectacular blowout on the night of November 12, in Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate No. 22, located in the center of the Arnaudet tract north and south, or about 300 to 350 feet from the nearest producing well. The six-inch casing had been set and drilling in was started. While pulling out to change the bit, the gas came in with a mighty roar and blew a string of pipe through the top of the derrick, demolished it and tore up things generally. The rotary rig was broken and the Syndicate power plant was put out of commission, shutting off the water pumps and air plant for about twelve hours. The hole was full of mud when the gas started which makes the incident more remarkable. The heavy showing of gas is taken by operators to indicate that the Arnaudet tract to the east, where it has not yet been developed, is good prospective territory and new wells are looked for.

Four wells were completed in the first two weeks of November and an old hole finished deeper getting salt water. Three of the new completions are producers and one salt water. New production is put at 1800 barrels. This record is against four completions in the last half of October with new production estimated at 2000 barrels.

The gross output of the Jennings field on November 14 was estimated at 17,400 barrels against 20,000 barrels on October 31, or a decrease of 2600 barrels.

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Nine wells were drilling on November 14 and three old holes going deeper. This record is against ten wells drilling and two old holes going deeper on October 31. Two new locations were recorded on November 14 against three on October 31.

Following is a summary of field operations for the first two weeks of November, compiled on November 14:

WELLS COMPLETED.

Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate No. 23, came in at rate of 2500 barrels, now making 1200 barrels with air.

Zeigler and Company No. 6, Arnaudet, came in salt water well, now making 400 barrels with air.

L. F. Benckenstein No. 1, (W. B. Sharp a silent partner), Latreille, salt water.

Producers Oil company No. 8, Latreille, salt water. (Old hole drilled deeper.)

Evangeline Oil company No. 9, Arnaudet, 200 barrels with air.

Total new completions, 4; new production estimated at 1800 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

Heywood Oil company, Crowley Nos. 8 and 9.

Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate, Arnaudet Nos. 22, 25, and 26, and Latreille No. 24.

Producers Oil Company, Latreille No. 11.

Crowley Oil and Mineral company No. 28.

Bass and Guffey, Martin No. 19.

Total wells drilling, 9.

DRILLING DEEPER.

Crowley Oil and Mineral company Nos. 18 and 24.

Producers Oil company, Latreille No. 2.

NEW LOCATIONS.

Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate, Arnaudet No. 27.

T. H. Bass, Latreille No. 2.

SARATOGA.

Five wells were completed in the Saratoga district during the first two weeks of November. Two were of the 1000-barrel gusher type but did not hold up. One is now flowing 200 barrels and the other is dead. The other three are small producers. New production for the period is put at 400 barrels. This record is against four completions in the last half of October with new output on the last day of that month put at 1150 barrels.

The gross output of the Saratoga district on November 14 was estimated at 8100 barrels against 7500 barrels on October 31, or an increase of 600 barrels.

Eight wells were drilling and five new locations were recorded on November 14 being the same as on October 31. One old hole was going deeper and another preparing to do the same thing on November 14. One well was abandoned.

Following is a summary of field operations for the first two weeks of November, compiled on November 14:

WELLS COMPLETED.

Britton Oil company No. 3, Nona Mills, pumping 75 barrels.

Britton Oil company No. 4, Deutser, came in on November 2, flowing at the rate of 1000 barrels, holding up for six hours and then gradually decreased to 400 barrels within four days and is now flowing about 200 barrels.

Producers Oil company No. 5, Kirby, flows about 50 barrels when agitated with the bailer.

Producers Oil company No. 6, Kirby, flowing 75 barrels, rigging to pump.

Producers Oil company No. 6, Wiess farm, came in on November 11 at the rate of 1000 barrels a day, but stopped flowing after producing about 700 barrels. Rigging to pump.

Total new completions, 5. New production, 400 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

Britton Oil company No. 6, Smith-Crawford-Sonfield.

Britton Oil Company No. 5, Deutser.

H. Hardie Robinson No. 5, Kirby 2 1-2 acres.

Rio Bravo Oil company No. 231, near the center of the west line of the J. F. Cotton survey. Setting 10-inch casing.

Sun company No. 5, Meider-Mayer of the B. B. B. and C.

Sun company No. 2, block 42 of the Petty-Ogden 6-acre tract.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum company No. 12, B. B. B. and C.

Santa Fe Oil company No. 13, Santa Fe farm.

Santa Fe Oil company No. 14, Santa Fe farm. Old hole going deeper.

Total wells drilling, new work, 8.

LOCATIONS.

Daley Oil company No. 1, International Oil company lease. Riged.

Rio Bravo Oil company No. 232, near the center of the west line of the J. F. Cotton survey.

Sun Company No. 6, Meider-Mayer of the B. B. B. and C.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum company No. 13, B. B. B. and C., near the center of the south line and fifty feet north of the Santa Fe north line.

Producers Oil Company No. 7, Wiess.

Total new locations, 5.

FIELD NOTES.

Producers Oil company, Teel No. 1, 300 feet south of the old No. 1, an abandoned hole, is rigging to drill deeper.

H. Hardie Robinson No. 4, in the Kirby 2 1-2 acres is abandoned.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum company No. 11, which came in near the close of October at the rate of 1400 barrels a day, decreased to 1000 barrels in four days, and is still flowing 1000 barrels, but twenty per cent of it is water.

HUMBLE.

Six wells were completed in the Humble district in the first half of November. One was an abandoned wildcat and five producers, with a total yield put at 140 barrels. This record is against one small producer completed in the last half of October.

The gross output of the field on November 15 was estimated at 7000 barrels, against 6550 barrels on October 31, or a gain of 450 barrels. The runs are distributed about as follows: Texas Company 4150 barrels, Sun Company 950 barrels, J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company 675 barrels, Commercial Oil Company 875 barrels, and the Higgins Oil and Fuel Company 850 barrels. Total, 7600 barrels.

Stocks in the field are about as follows: Texas Company 139,500 barrels, Commercial Oil Company 49,500 barrels, Sun Company, 275,000 barrels and the J.

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M. Guffey Petroleum Company 350,000 barrels. Total, 814,000 barrels.

Twenty-three wells were on the drilling list on November 15, but 3were shut down. This record is against 18 on October 31 and 4 shut down.

Six locations were recorded on the midmonth date against 3 on October 31.

Following is a summary of field operations for the first half of November, compiled on November 15:

WELLS COMPLETED.

Moonshine and Producers No. 41, Read 2 acres; pumping 40 barrels.

Tom Ward No. 6, Hirsch; flowing 30 barrels.

E. F. Simms & Co. No. 9, Simms 140 acres; pumping 50 barrels.

Shannon & Co., wildcat; abandoned.

John O'Neill No. 18, Cherry; pumping 10 barrels.

Jack Ray & Co. No. 1, Landslide; flowing 10 barrels.

Total new completions, 6. New production estimated at 140 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

Moonshine-Producers No. 43, Bart.

Moonshine-Producers No. 47, Moore & West; shut down.

Moonshine-Producers No. 58, Fant and Freund; shut down.

Moonshine-Producers No. 66, Landslide; shut down.

Moonshine-Producers No. 36, Conway; shut down.

Moonshine-Producers No. 60, Dick 23 acres; shut down.

Moonshine-Producers No. 67, Landslide.

John O'Neill No. 16, Cherry; shut down.

E. V. & J. F. O'Neill, Weed; shut down.

Ball & Carden No. 5, Mason.

Baldwin & Co. No. 2, Echols; shut down.

Jack Ray No. 2, 10 acres of Landslide; bailing.

Esperson No. 1, Hermann 500 acres; fishing.

Esperson No. 2, Hirsch, gasser; going deeper.

Northwest Oil Company No. 10, Hermann; cable tools.

Northwest Oil Company No. 14, Hermann; cable tools.

Northwest Oil Company No. 15, Hermann.

Starlight Oil Company No. 4, Holmes; bailing; gas.

Harper & Hurst No. 10, Wren; rigging to pump.

Tom Ward No. 7, Hirsch.

Osborne & Co. No. 2, Long.

Esperson No. 13, Moore 4 acres; setting strainer.

W. W. Fondren No. 9, Cherry; rigging to pump.

Total 23. Drilling 15. Shut down 8.

LOCATIONS.

Hugh Hamilton No. 1, Garrett-Joy; rig.

Tom Ward No. 8, Hirsch; old.

Northwest Oil Company No. 16, Hermann; rigging.

Producers Oil Company No. 28, Landslide.

Ninety-Nine Pumping Company No. 18, Busch 6 acres; rig.

W. W. Fondren No. 10, Cherry.

Total 6.

SOUR LAKE.

One well was completed in the Sour Lake district during the first half of November—Texas Company No. 60 1-2, good for 40 barrels. This record is against one completion during the last half of October, a producer of 10 barrels.

The gross output of the district on November 15 was estimated at 6000 barrels, against 6050 barrels on October 31.

Seven wells were drilling on the midmonth date against 4 drilling on October 31. Two locations were recorded on November 15 against 4 on the last day of October.

Following is a summary of field operations for the first half of the month, compiled on November 15:

WELLS COMPLETED.

The Texas Company No. 60 1-2, Texas Company farm, 40 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

Dodge Brothers & Daniels No. 1, Jackson strip.

Minor Oil Company, Simpson acre.

Young Oil Company and others, Shoestring.

C. E. Anderson & Son, Sour Lake Oil Company strip of the Shoestring.

The Texas Company Nos. 63, 64 and 65.

Total wells drilling, 7.

NEW LOCATIONS.

The Texas Company No. 66, Texas farm; 400 feet southwest of Texas Company No. 31.

Minor Oil Company No. 13, Shoestring.

DAYTON.

The Sun Company has completed its No. 9, a salt water well, at a depth of close to 760 feet. The district is credited with an output of about 175 barrels a day.

WELSH.

The Producers Oil Company is drilling on the Woods 523-acre lease, and also has a hole going down about a mile and a half south of the Welsh proven field. The district is credited with an output of approximately 125 barrels. The market is 75 cents a barrel.

SPINDLETOP.

Two wells were completed in the Spindletop district during the first two weeks of November. One is making water and oil and the other has not yet been tested, but a producer is expected. This record is against two completions in the last half of October, all producers, with new output put at 195 barrels.

The gross output of the district on November 14 was estimated at 2900 barrels, against 3100 barrels on October 31.

Fourteen wells were drilling on November 14, against 11 drilling on October 31. Three locations were recorded on the midmonth date, against 6 on October 31.

Following is a summary of field operations for the first two weeks of the month, compiled on November 14:

WELLS COMPLETED.

J. C. Wilson No. 1, Keith-Ward; water and oil; percentage undetermined.

Unity Oil Company No. 1, National Oil and Pipe Line lease; rigging to pump.

Total new completions, 2.

WELLS DRILLING.

Abeel and others, Keith-Ward.

Lehman and others, Keith-Ward.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 32, McFaddin lease; twisted off and moved over.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 67, Gladys City.

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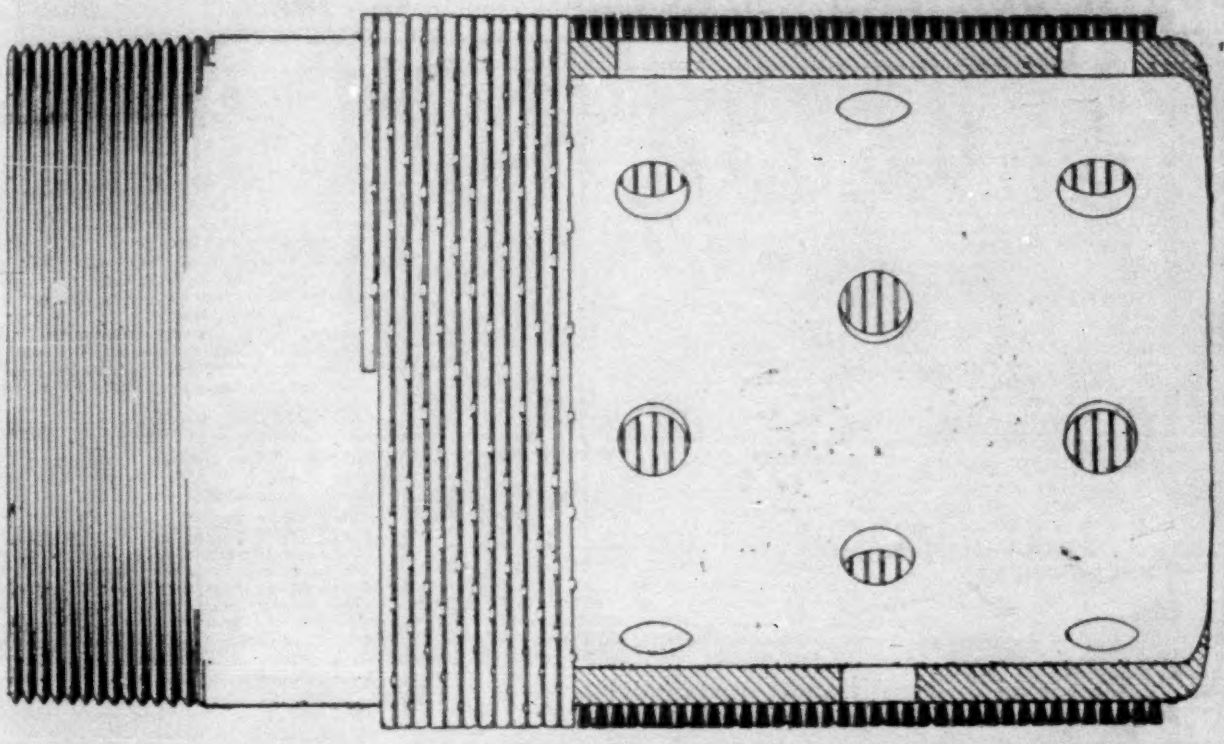

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Unity Oil Company No. 2, National Oil and Pipe Line Company lease.

Abercrombie & Wiess, Keith-Ward; drilling deeper with cable tools.

Cush Wiess, Keith-Ward, old Spindletop Oil Company strip; fishing.

Jack Ennis, Gordon-Nelson Trembly lease.

Meyer Brothers, National Oil and Pipe Line Company lease.

Davenport-McCarley-Shepherd Nos. 2 and 3, McFaddin-Wiess-Kyle subdivision.

F. D. Smith & Co., Heywood lease.

Davenport and Steele, Maxwell.

W. G. Park No. 2, McFaddin.

Total wells drilling, 14.

LOCATIONS.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, close to W. G. Park in McFaddin northeast extension.

W. G. Park, McFaddin northeast extension; rigging.

Silverman and others, McFaddin, in same locality.

FIELD NOTES.

Captain G. C. Laughman is working on Atlas Oil Company No. 2 in an effort to make it a producer.

Murray and Muxon are working on an old hole in the Gladys City.

Two old holes on the Sunset Oil Company lease of the Gladys City are being worked on.

An old Sunset Oil Company hole on the Keith-Ward has been made good for 15 barrels.

BATSON.

One well was completed in the Batson district during the first half of November, a producer of 200 barrels. This record is against six completions and new production of approximately 295 barrels during the last half of October.

The gross output of the district on November 15 was estimated at 6900 barrels, against 6850 barrels on October 31.

Eleven wells were drilling on November 15. This record is against 9 drilling on October 31.

Following is a summary of field operations for the first half of the month, compiled on November 15:

WELLS COMPLETED.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Cospany No. 61, W. D. Wing; 200 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 59, W. D. Wing.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 60, W. D. Wing.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 20, Choate.

Sun Company No. 2, Spindletop Power Company lease.

Heywood Oil Company No. 3, Cavitt.

Barkley and Wiess No. 1, Sharp-Prather.

Barkley and Wiess No. 1, Producers Oil Company lease.

Bob Allison, Sharp-Prather lease.

Ada Belle Oil Company, Ed Prather lease.

Jack Ennis, Choate farm.

Paraffine Oil Company, Paraffine 40 acres.

Total wells drilling, 11.

WILDCAT NOTES.

The wildcat situation in the Gulf coast region is characterized with extreme quiet. There is little of interest doing.

The Pruett Oil Company on section No. 122, H. and T. C. land, Liberty county, about nine miles northwest of Dayton, is down something about 800 feet, with a showing of gas.

The Heywood Oil Company's test on the Pickett-Henry lease, south of Liberty, is shut down on account of sickness in the crew.

Ben Whitlock, E. W. Sneed and L. T. Sells have a derrick up near Sun Company No. 9 in the Dayton district and are preparing to drill. Rance Jett has leased part of some land about nine miles notheast of the Dayton field for immediate development. It is reported that a deep test is contemplated in the Trinity bottoms below Dayton. Galveston parties have purchased a tract out of the W. D. Smith league between the Wilson and Bullard wells and the Whittaker land.

The Pine Island Oil Company's test at Pine Island, east of Sour Lake, is down something over 1200 feet.

The old Lesterjette well in the Davis Hill district, drilled over two years ago, was perforated at the shallow depth, with nothing doing. Work at Davis Hill is now completely suspended.

The Producers Oil Company is drilling at Splendora, Montgomery county, Texas.

Two tests at Covington, La., are said to be down about 2300 and 1700 feet respectively.

The Face Oil Company test near Winnfield, La., is down about 350 feet.

The Prather test at Pierce Junction is abandoned a salt water well. Work in this field is now completely suspended.

A test at Missouri City has a fishing job at about 800 feet.

Nothing authentic has been received concerning the work at Hockley by Patilio Higgins. It is reported, however, that one of the tests is shut down awaiting the arrival of cable tools to go through the rock.

The Higgins Oil and Fuel Company is drilling at about 350 feet in the center of the Oil Springs property in the Nacogdoches district.

The Pirate Oil Company's test on the Mott farm, Galveston island, is down about 1500 feet, according to newspaper reports.

I. N. Knapp of Philadelphia, Pa., is preparing to drill at a point about twenty miles south of Houma, La., where he has acquired considerable land.

The American Oil and Sulphur Company is drilling about three and one-half miles from the sulphur mines. Down several hundred feet.

John Underwood, W. C. Moore and others are drilling at Oberlin, La., on the Watkins road.

C. W. Nelson and associates are preparing to drill on the Hogg estate near West Columbia, in Brazoria county, at the terminus of the old "Tap" road.

It is reported that a showing of oil was

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obtained in a water well near the town of Labadieville, La., on the Bayou La Fource, and that leases have been taken by Beaumont and Jennings parties.

It is reported that a company has been organized to put down a test on the J. A. Chireno grant, east of the P. M. Mora grant, in the Nacogdoches district. Two other local concerns are said to have been formed to do work in this territory.

Indian Territory operators are leasing land around Red Branch, Grayson county, Texas. Considerable land around Sherman has been leased.

A showing of oil is said to have been encountered at a depth of 1500 feet in a well on the property of the Columbia Live Stock Company, near Mitchell Lake, eight miles southwest of San Antonio.

A water well being drilled on the Link residence property at Orange, Texas, had two blowouts at 500 feet.

Oil is reported to have been found in a hole 280 feet deep at Plateau, El Paso county, Texas, 133 miles east of El Paso.

COLD SALT WATER WELL AT NAPOLEONVILLE.

A test by the J .M. Guffey Petroleum company at Napoleonville, 60 miles west of New Orleans, and 20 miles southwest of the Mississippi river, which attracted considerable attention in the latter part of October, was a cold salt water well at 2240 feet, with little showing of oil. The hole is now going deeper. The well did not flow but when the bailer was sent down the water came up over the top of the casing with some gas.

The Guffey company controls all the prospective territory around the well with the exception of about 350 acres, split up into nine small pieces, which have been acquired by the Heywood Brothers, of Jennings, who will put down a test within ninety days.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN INCREASING OIL EQUIPMENT.

Within the last few months the Kansas City Southern railroad has extended the operation of oil-burning engines north of Shreveport to Mena, Ark., and has erected storage tanks at Mena, Horatio and Texarkana. Orders have been placed for one hundred additional tank cars which are now being received and complete delivery should be accomplished within the next thirty days.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CADDO FIELD —NO WELLS ARE ON A PRODUCING BASIS.

Developments up to the middle of the month in the Caddo district, north of Shreveport, in northwest Louisiana, have not fulfilled expectations. The Savage-Richardson well, near the northwest corner of Caddo townsite, was put under the pump early in the month. It made a head of about 40 barrels followed by salt water. Efforts were made to shut the water off with the aid of a packer, but proved unsuccessful. A little oil, however, comes with the water. The Producers Oil company test on Pine Island, about two miles east of Caddo, is not on a producing basis. The hole gradually filled up with mud and sand and is now being cleaned out. A perforated pipe will be set at the bottom.

The Louisiana company bought the Cathorn farm on the east side of the Kansas City Southern tracks at Caddo City. It is a tract of 42 acres and cost $6000. A gathering station, earthen and steel storage, loading racks, and other equipment will be located on the land, from which will extend a six-inch pipe line to Pine Island, a distance of about two and one-half miles. Work on the plant is now in progress, every detail receiving attention. It is expected that the line to Pine Island will be completed by November 20 and the station in a position to handle oil the next day. No move has yet been made to lay a line to the Savage-Richardson well.

There is nothing particularly active in new work in the Caddo field or its environs. Many new tests are contracted for and contemplated, however, but the development is not charcaterized in a "rush" spirit. Savage and Richardson have a rig up about 500 feet west of No. 1 and expect to begin drilling soon. The Texla Oil company is about ready to start a hole 500 feet northwest of Producers Oil company No. 1 on the Heliperin and Liebman farm, Section 32, and the Producers Oil company has made a location on the Harrell 204 acres in Section 30, township 21, range 15 and is now moving a rig over. The Producers Oil company has 2700 acres leased in this territory.

Cullinan and Jolly are drilling for gas on the Hardy farm in Section 18. This is their own well and is not being drilled for the Citizens Oil and Pipe Line company as indicated in the last number of the Journal.

J. B. Fowler is drilling with cable tolls for the Citizens Oil and Pipe Line company on the Gilbert farm east of the Kansas City Southern tracks, one mile south of Ananias. Savage Brothers claimed ownership of the land and recently enjoined Fowler from drilling. The dispute came into the courts, however, and was decided in favor of the Citizens Oil and Pipe Line company.

Henning, a Kansas contractor, is in the field with cable tools and will do considerable work for the Citizens south and west of Mooringsport, three miles south of Ananias.

A test by the Atlanta Oil company, about two and one-half miles west of Caddo, on the Watkins farm, is down something over 2000 feet. It showed specimens of solidified parafine, but no oil.

A test by J. B. Fowler, with cable tools, about midway between Ananias and Caddo City, the Citizens Oil and Pipe Line company, failed to show the sands at 835 feet and is abandoned. This is the first hole finished with cable tools in the Caddo territory and results demonstrated that such equipment can be used successfully to a depth of a thousand feet. The hole was put down in 15 days.

Latex Oil Company No. 1, drilled a year or more ago, 1900 feet deep, stands full of oil. It is a good hole and will probably be deepened if oil is found in the Atlanta Oil company's test near by. The Latex Oil company was composed originally of Texarkana and Atlanta (La.) people. After No. 1 was drilled the Texarkana crowd got out and the Atlanta people are now drilling.

The Gilbert farm blowout, drilled by John Champion, for the Citizens Oil and Pipe Line company, just north of Caddo Lake, was shot with dynamite November 4. The explosion shook the country for miles around. It was planned to drop the dynamite into the casing. For this purpose a cable was strung across the crater from trees on either side and a pulley was rigged on the cable. The dynamitee would not go down in the pipe on account of the gas pressure. The shot was a failure for the well is blowing as usual. The crater is now 100 feet in diameter with perpendicular walls. An operator describing it said: "God only knows how deep

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it is. It howls like hell itself. The gas smells like brimstone. I never saw such an awe-inspiring spectacle." J. B. Fowler is preparing to start south and west of Mooringsport about a mile and close to the burning well.

Much interest is manifested in land speculation in Caddo territory. Several deals have been consummated and others are pending. The largest single transaction is that of Walter Binyon, acting for Roos, of the Carter Lumber company, of Houston, and others, in purchasing the B. F. Rogers property, comprising 1000 acres, for $90,000. The land is about one and one-half miles north of Caddo. A newspaper dispatch from Shreveport says that the Producers Oil company bought the mineral rights on 200 acres of land from J. M. Sellington for $55,000. Numerous Houston parties are tramping over the country looking for leases. Land in Pine Island and to the east and north seems to be especially desired by prospectors and speculators. Most of the acreage of this territory is split up in half and quarter sections and the owners are demanding bonus from $75 to $300 an acre and one-eighth royalty.

Considerable leasing has been done by parties headed by James McGuire, of Indian Territory, to the north of Caddo proper and extending through to Vivian and Atlanta. Several large blocks were secured.

The J. M. Guffey Petroleum company has 80 acres adjoining the Producers Oil company on Pine Island, but preparations to drill are not yet in evidence. The tract is about seventy feet from the Producers' line. The Guffey company acquired leases on two forty-acre tracts to the north and west last August.

Concerning the showing in the Producers' test last August, it is said that light oil was encountered at 1640 feet. It might have made one or two barrels a barrels a day in this sand. Oil from the old Savage and Morrical No. 1, which was finished at about the same depth, tests 36 gravity or better. Probably a barrel or more a day could be bailed out of the hole as it now stands.

An interesting story is told concerning the Producers' test. In August, when the well was thought to be a gusher, Beaumont and Shreveport parties who had an interest in it, drove out from Shreveport one night to make a secret test, so the tale goes among the drillers. The contractor who was supposed to be in town, got wind of it, and at 5 o'clock in the morning, when the party arrived from Shreveport, he stepped out from behind a toolhouse and compelled them to accept the well before they opened it. It is said that it was all fixed up to make the test on the q. t., and one of the Shreveport and Beaumont party had just remarked that he favored "laying anyone who butted in across a log and give him 100 licks with a switch." The contractor appeared just as the expression was finished.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Savage-Richardson well is 2276 feet deep with 36 feet of sand. It is cased with 4-inch to 2240 feet. Both Savage and Richardson own land adjoining the tract the well on.

Ties are on the grounds at Caddo City for a side track. A loading rack will be installed if Savage & Richardson develop a producer. The racks will on the west side of the track.

Producers Oil company No. 1, in which G. W. Hardy, S. A. Guy and others are interested, is 2160 feet deep, cased with 6-inch to 2100 feet, 160 feet open hole drilled with 2 1-2-inch. The well came in natural at 2 o'clock one morning. The drilling crew was sleeping in a tent near by and one of the men was awakened by the noise. The drilling pipe was in the hole and the pump was not working because of the formation being moderately hard. The pipe was taken out and the well flowed to the top of the derrick. Oil black and heavy. After flowing by heads for a week, it sanded and mudded up, and up to a few days ago flowed off a head about every three hours, or whenever the gas pressure was sufficient. Two 1200-barrel tanks have been erected at the well. The hole is now being cleaned out, drilled a little deeper with a perforated pipe to be set at the bottom. It is expected to come in a good producer.

The Citizens Oil and Pipe Line company drilled a well on the McKain farm, three miles north of Blanchard and ten miles south of Ananias and abandoned it at 1200 feet. The same company lost a hole at 2000 feet on the Noel farm near Mooringsport, south of Caddo Lake, and has a location made for another well on the same farm. The Citizens also drilled a well on the Jeter farm, 7 miles southwest of Caddo and abandoned it at 930 feet.

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LIGHTFOOT AND DEPOSITIONS AT ST. LOUIS.

Jewell P. Lightfoot, assistant attorney general of Texas, on November 15 began taking depositions at St. Louis in the suit to oust the Waters-Pierce Oil Company from Texas.

In order not to endanger the legality of the depositions under the laws of Texas, Attorney Lightfoot announced that persons not witnesses or attorneys directly interested in the case would not be permitted to remain in the room during the examination.

During the examination it was alleged that a connection between the Standard Oil Company and the Waters-Pierce existed; that in certain sections of Texas, where the Waters-Pierce Company was unusually strong, Standard Oil had destroyed all competition by force. Witnesses testified that the Corsicana Oil Company and the Security Oil Company at Beaumont, two refineries alleged to be owned by the Standard Oil Company, did not sell to companies competing with the Waters-Pierce concern, and that in return the Waters-Pierce Company purchased all of the oil sold in the State of Texas from the two refineries said to be owned by the Standard. It was also shown that two-thirds of the dividends received by H. Clay Pierce from the Waters-Pierce Company in Texas were turned over to the Standard.

Another point brought out by Mr. Lightfoot was that the maps showing the division of territory covered by the Waters-PPierce Company and the Standard were prepared in the domestic trade commission room at 26 Broadway, New York City. From this office the maps were distributed over the territory covered by the two concerns.

The witnesses examined were C. M. Adams, secretary and treasurer of the Waters-Pierce Company; C. B. Collins, formerly private secretary to H. Clay Pierce; Chas. Hatfield, E. N. Vonharten, manager of the city division of the Waters-Pierce Company, and C. J. Cohn, formerly a representative of the Waters-Pierce Company in Texas.

Assistant Attorney General Lightfoot spent some time early in the month in Ohio cities gathering data and evidence.

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DEVELOPMENT BY PEARSONS IN LOWER MEXICO.

Tulsa, I. T., Nov. 14.—(Special.)—A supply man, recently returned from the east coast of lower Mexico, brings interesting news concerning the progress made by S. Pearson & Son, the English contractors, in their efforts to develop oil in the state of Tehuantepec, northwest of the port of Coatzacoalcos. The Pearsons own the Tehuantepec railroad, traversing the isthmus of that name. The locomotives are equipped for burning fuel oil, and the supply of oil is shipped in by steamer and barge from Texas. For several years the Pearsons have been prospecting along the line of their railroad, employing Captain A. F. Lucas as an expert for a time, the work being done under his direction. The rotary rigs, with which the wells have been drilled, were obtained in Beaumont, two of them being of the Parker type.

According to information obtained by the supply man referred to, who visited Coatzacoalcos, the Pearsons have succeeded in developing two prolific oil sands in the district about thirty-five miles northwest of the port. The field is reached by going up the Coatzacoalcos river a distance of twenty-five miles and then ten miles up a smaller river which empties into the Coatzacoalcos. The report is that fifteen or sixteen wells have been drilled, and that regular formations have been encountered, first at from 150 to 160 feet and then at 900 feet. The shallow wells are completed with 12-inch casing and flow by heads every fifteen or twenty minutes. In the deeper wells four strings of pipe are used—12-inch, 10-inch, 8-inch and 6-inch. Some of the wells are said to be good for 600 to 800 barrels. The oil is heavy and suitable for the use to which the Pearsons desire to put it.

Drilling is said to be attended by many difficulties. Information was obtained to the effect that about fifteen miles of six-inch pipe had been laid on a line to connect the field with Coatzacoalcos and the railroad, and that work had been suspended on account of some dispute over right of way or title. The men on the work are enjoined to secrecy, and facts are very hard to get. Great interest is manifested by the oil trade throughout the country in developments in Mexico, but reliable information as to what has been accomplished is exceedingly scarce. What is here given is considered by the gentleman who brought it as being authentic.

H. S. R.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM PORT ARTHUR

DATE	RIG	AME VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	BBLS
Nov.							
1	Barge	Conemaugh	Gulf Ref. Co.	Gulf Ref. Co.	Port Tampa	Crude	13098
1	"	"	"	"	"	Solar	8998
1	"	"	"	"	"	Lub.	10
2	"	Allegheny	"	"	Gretna, La	Refined	3209
2	"	"	"	"	"	Lubr	1047
2	S S	Col. E. L. Drake	"	"	For Orders	Crude	42525
3	"	Prudencia	Texas Co.	Texas Co.	Liverpool	Prime Wh	27335
6	"	J. M. Guffey	Gulf Ref Co.	Gulf Ref Co.	Beverly	Reduced	9146
6	"	"	"	"	"	Solar	7275
6	"	"	"	"	"	Crude	3023
6	"	"	"	"	"	Lubr	499
6	Barge	Shenango	"	"	Baltimore	Solar	27131
7	S S	Larimer	"	"	Bayonne N. J.	Solar	16779
7	"	"	"	"	"	Crude	4426
7	"	"	"	"	"	Lubr	9216
7	"	"	"	"	"	Refined	49
7	"	"	"	"	"	Asphalt	999
8	Barge	No. 94	Texas Co.	Standard	New York	Solar	24750
8	"	Gusher	Gulf Ref. Co.	For Orders	Galveston	Crude	7761
9	S S	A. F. Lucas	"	Gulf Ref. Co.	For Orders	Crude	41880
9	"	Northwestern	Texas Co.	Texas Co.	Marcus Hook	Crude	21592
9	"	"	"	"	"	Bunker	1722
10	"	Winifred	Gulf Ref. Co.	Gulf Ref. Co.	Gibsons Point	Crude	7043
10	"	"	"	"	"	Solar	11325
10	"	"	"	"	"	Lubr. Oil	300
10	"	"	"	"	"	Refined	249
10	"	"	"	"	"	Hard Asph	1000
13	Barge	Allegheny	"	"	Gretna La	Ref. Oil	4541
13	S S	Florida	Texas Co.	Texas Co.	Marcus Hook	Crude	10169
13	"	"	"	"	"	Bunker	1774
14	Barge	Providence	"	"	"	Crude	18773
14	S S	City of Everett	"	Standard	New York	Crude	23122
14	"	"	"	"	"	Bunker	2485

Total (Barrels) 349,141

Crude 200,288
Other Grades 148,853

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM SABINE*

DATE	RIG	NAME VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	BBLS
Nov.							
4	S S	Washtenaw	Sun P L Co	Standard	New York	Crude	21866
10	Shon'r	Lawson	"	Sun Co	Marcus Hook	Crude	41291
10	Barge	No. 94	Security	Standard	New York	Gas oil	24242
14	"	Flyton	H. O. & F. Co.	Standard	"	Crude	6328
15	"	No. 92	Security	Standard	"	Gas oil	8493
15	S S	Washtenaw	Sun P. L. Co.	Sun Co	Marcus Hook	Crude	26008

Total (Barrels) 128168

* Crude 95,433
Other Grades 32,735

This table also includes shipments from Sabine Pass

GOVERNMENT OPENS ITS FIGHT ON THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The filing in the United States district court at St. Louis, Mo., of a petition in equity against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and its seventy constituent partnerships and companies and seven defendants, including John D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeller, marks the beginning of a battle by the federal government for the dissolution of the great trust. The petition asks that the combination be declared unlawful and in the future be enjoined from entering into any contract or combination in restraint of trade. The suit is brought under the Sherman anti-trust act, which the defendants are charged with violating. Criminal prosecution, however, is reserver for future consideration. The petition contains 194 pages of printed matter, or about 100,000 words. There is also 184 pages of exhibits, consisting of by-laws and minutes of the Standard Oil meetings and organizations, and a map showing the prices of oil in every state and territory in the Union. The defendants are allowed one month in which to file answers to the allegations. They have also the option of filing a demurrer to the bill. Should the court grant the injunction prayed for it would mean the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company.

Suits have been filed at Lima, Ohio, in the circuit court, by the state attorney general, against four alleged subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, to prevent them from maintaining a combination. The companies named as defendants are the Ohio Oil Company, the Solar Refining Company, the Buckeye Pipe Line Company and the Standard Oil Company of Ohio.

The grand jury at Findlay, Ohio, has found indictments against John D. Rockefeller and four other persons in connection with the Standard Oil Company. It is understood the indictments charged the defendants with having conspired to control the oil productions and to fix prices on and after July 7, 1906, in violation of the Valentine anti-trust act, a state law, under which the recent prosecution for the Standard Oil Company was conducted, and in which a fine of $5000 was imposed by the probate court.

Charges of alleged attempted bribery of a member or members of the petty jury which sat in the probate court at Findlay in September during the prosecution of the Standard Oil case are being pressed. All of the members of the jury who sat in the trial of the case, in which a verdict was rendered finding the Standard Oil Company guilty of alleged violation of the Valentine anti-trust law have been summoned, and several of them were interrogated.

As its first step in the defense against the government's accusation of accepting unlawful rebates, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana has filed demurrers in the federal court at Chicago to all 6000 counts in the indictments recently returned against it. The fines, in case of a conviction, may amount to a maximum of $120,000,000. The railroads involved are the Illinois Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Indiana Southern.

Suit has been filed against the Standard Oil Company to compel that corporation to take out and pay license as peddlers for the years 1903 to 1906, inclusive. The suit was filed by the state of Louisiana through the state tax collector, who alleges that the company owes license fees of $2500.

The state railway commission of Ohio has set November 26 as the date for the hearing of charges of the National Petroleum Association against forty-one railroads in Ohio, whom it accuses of unjust discrimination in freight rates on oil in favor of the Standard. The hearing will be held in Columbus.

The Standard Oil company has announced an advance of 5 and 10 per cent in the wages of all employes in its refining branch. No notice of a like increase in other departments has been posted, although it is rumored that additional employes will recognized with an advance later. It is also reported that subsidiary concerns of the Standard are affected with the new order.

The installation of oil burning apparatus in various Kansas City industries has caused a famine in the cinder market. Concrete contractors are now forced to use gravel at considerable increased expense.

The city council of Lake Charles, La., has denied an application by the Louisiana company for a franchise to erect oil storage tanks on its property facing the lake front at the foot of Clarence street.

The Daly Oil company, of Saratoga, Texas, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000, by Charles A. Daly, W. F. Tallaferro, John R. Cheek, P. S. Russell, of Saratoga, and James F. Weed, of Beaumont.

The Rush Creek Oil company, of Corsicana, Texas, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000, by R. B. Caldwell, W. M. Peck and J. A. Thompson, of Corsicana.

The Mid-Continent Oil and Refining Company of Augusta, Maine, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, has been incorporated by La Fayette Funh and C. D. Martin.

The Union Gas and Oil company, of Blackwell, I. T., has increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT ON PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM FOR YEAR 1905.

The United States Geological Survey report on the production of petroleum in 1905, by W. T. Griswold, has just been issued from the government printing office at Washington. The report was prepared under the supervision of David T. Day, assisted by Miss B. Hill, and is one of the most complete and thorough ever produced by that division of the Interior Department.

The world's production in 1905 is put at approximately 214,398,187 barrels This record is against 217,599,318 barrels in 1904 an drepresents a decrease of 3,201,131 barrels. The United States and Russia, of course, furnished a greater part of the output. The former is credited with 134,717,580 barrels and the latter with 54,960,270 barrels. The increase in this country over that of Russia was 79,757,310 barrels. Compared with 1904 the United States showed an increase of 17,636,620 barrels in 1905. Russia, however, owing to riots and incendiarism in connection with labor troubles in the oil fields, showed a decrease of 23,576,385 barrels in 1905 against 1904. The output in 1904 was 78,536,655 barrels.

Following the United States and Russia is the combined production of Sumatra, Java and Borneo, put at 7,768,000 barrels in 1905 against 6,316,169 barrels in 1904, an increase of 1,451,831 barrels. Galacia is next with a total yield of 5,765,317 barrels in 1905 against 5,947,383 barrels in 1904, or a decrease of 182,066 barrels. Roumania is credited with 4,420,987 barrels in 1905 against 3,599,026 barrels in 1904. The increase was 821,961 barrels. India came close to equalling the production of the Roumanian fields in 1905 with an output of 4,137,098 barrels against 3,385,468 barrels in 1904 or an increase of 751,630 barrels. There has been increased attention to the development of the Galacian, Roumanian and Indian fields and it is probable that the output in 1906, the present year, will surpass the record for 1904 and 1905. All other fields, including Japan, Canada, Germany, Peru and Italy, produced 2,628,935 barrels in 1905 against 2,733,657 barrels in 1904, an increase of 104,722 barrels. Japan is credited with 1,341,157 barrels in 1905 against 1,411,975 barrels in 1904, a decrease of 70,818 barrels. Canada yielded 634,095 barrels in 1905 against 552,575 barrels in 1904 or an increase of 82,420 barrels. Germany showed a falling off in 1905 compared with the previous year. The record for the former year was 560,963 barrels against 637,431 barrels in 1904, a decrease of 76,468 barrels.

The following table gives the output of the different countries of the world in 1904 and 1905 in ranking order:

Country.	Barrels. 1904.	1905.
United States	117,080,960	134,717,580
Russia	78,536,655	54,960,270
Sumatra, Java, Borneo	6,316,169	7,768,000
Galacia	5,947,383	5,765,317
Roumania	3,599,026	4,420,987
India	3,385,468	4,137,098
Japan	1,411,975	1,341,157
Canada	552,575	634,095
Germany	637,431	560,963
Peru	66,200	37,720
Italy	25,4[illegible]	25,000
All others	40,000	30,000
Total	217,599,318	214,398,187

UNITED STATES FIELD PRODUCTION.

The principal fields of the United States are designated as the Gulf field, California, Appalachian, Lima-Indiana Illinois, and the Mid-Continent field. The Gulf field embraces Texas and Louisiana. It is credited with an output of 37,046,605 barrels in 1905 against 25,200,371 barrels in 1904, or an increase of 11,846,234 barrels, ranking first. These figures are net, based on the actual sales of oil, and therefore differ from records published heretofore by the Oil Investors' Journal, which were compiled from statistics of actual production. The California field ranks second with a total yield of 33,427,473 barrels in 1905 compared with 29,649,434 barrels in 1904, an increase of 3,778,039 barrels. The Appalachian field, which covers an area of about 50,000 square miles, embracing territory in New York, Pennsylvania, eastern and southern Ohio, West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, ranks third with an output placed at 29,366,960 barrels in 1905. This record represents a falling off of 2,041,607 barrels compared with 1904, when production amounted to 31,408,567 barrels. The present year has indicated a permanent decrease in the output of the Appalachian field, but the gross yield of the lighter grades of oil in the United States will no doubt be increased in 1906 through the development of the Illinois and Kansas and Indian Territory fields. The Lima-Indiana Illinois field ranks fourth with a total yield of 22,475,255 barrels in 1905 against 24,689,184 barrels in 1904, or a decrease of 2,213,929 barrels. The Mid-Continent region is fifth in the list with a gross output of 12,013,495 barrels in 1905 compared with 5,617,527 barrels in 1904, an increase of 6,395,968 barrels, or a gain of over 110 per cent.

The following table gives the production of the foregoing fields in 1904 and 1905 in ranking order:

Field.	Barrels. 1904.	1905
Gulf	25,200,371	37,046,605
California	29,649,434	33,427,473
Appalachian	31,408,567	29,366,960
Lima-Indiana, Illinois	24,689,184	22,475,255
Mid-Continent	5,617,527	12,013,495
Others	515,877	387,792
Total	117,080,960	134,717,580

RANK OF STATES.

California ranks first in the list of producing states in 1905, Texas second, Ohio third, Mid-Continent fourth, West Virginia fifth, Indiana sixth, Pennsylvania seventh, Louisiana eighth, Kentucky-Tennessee ninth, New York tenth, Colorado eleventh, Illinois twelfth, Wyoming thirteenth, and Michigan-Missouri fourteenth. California produced 24.81 per cent of the total yield in the United States in 1905, followed by Texas, credited with 20.89 per cent, and Ohio third with 12.13 per cent. The Mid-Continent region is credited with 8.92 per cent of the gross output and West Virginia with 8.59 per cent, followed by Indiana with 8.14 per cent. Pennsylvania's output represents 7.75 per cent and Louisiana 6.61 per cent of the total quantity produced.

The following table shows the order of production of the several states of the United States, the amount produced by each, and their percentage of the whole in 1905:

State.	Quantity (Barrels).	Percentage.
California	33,427,473	24.81
Texas	28,136,189	20.89
Ohio	16,346,660	12.13
Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory	12,013,495	8.92
West Virginia	11,578,110	8.59
Indiana	10,964,247	8.14
Pennsylvania	10,437,195	7.75
Louisiana	8,910,416	6.61
Kentucky-Tennessee	1,217,337	.90
New York	1,117,582	.83
Colorado	376,238	.28
Illinois	181,084	.13
Wyoming	8,454	...
Michigan, Missouri	3,100	...
Total	134,717,580	100.00

The foregoing table indicates that 61.51 per cent of the total yield came from the states west of the Mississippi river. This is in line with the forecast made by this paper early in the present year, that complete figures would show that nearly two-thirds of the petroleum production of the United States in 1905 came from western territory.

VALUE OF UNITED STATES PRODUCTION.

The total value of crude petroleum produced in the United States in 1905 was put at $84,157,399, against a total value of $101,175,455 in 1904. These figures represent a decrease of $17,018,056. Ohio production ranks first with a value of $17,054,877 in 1905 against $23,730,515 in 1904, or a decrease of $6,675,638. West Virginia is second with a value of $16,132,631 in 1905 compared with $20,583,781 in 1904, a decrease of $4,451,150. Pennsylvania ranks third in value, placed at $14,653,278 in 1905 against $18,222,242 in 1904, or a decrease of $3,568,964. Indiana is fourth in the list with a value of $9,404,909 in 1905 compared with $12,235,674 in 1904, a decrease of $2,830,665. While California, ranking fifth, showed an increased yield of 12.74 per cent in 1905 compared with 1904, the total value was practically the same in both years. The value in 1905 was placed at $8,201,846 against $8,265,434, or a decrease of $63,588. Texas ranks sixth. The state produced 26.50 per cent more oil in 1905 than in 1904, but the value was $603,958 less in the former than in the latter year. The value in 1905 was $7,552,262 against $8,156,220 in 1904. The Mid-Continent field increased its output 113.86 per cent in 1905 compared with 1904, with a gain in value of $1,098,776. The value in 1905 was $6,546,398 against $5,447,622 in 1904. Louisiana ranks eighth with a value of $1,601,325 in 1905 against $1,073,594 in 1904, or an increase of $527,731. The increase in production in 1905 compared with 1904 was 201.13 per cent, the largest increase of any state in the United States. New York follows Louisiana with a value of $1,557,630 in 1905 against $1,811,837 in 1904, or a decrease of $254,207. The increase in production in 1905 compared with 1904 was .39 per cent.

The following table gives the value of the production of the United States in 1904 and 1905, with the different states in ranking order:

	1904.	1905.
Ohio	$23,730,515	$17,054,877
West Virginia	20,583,781	16,132,631
Pennsylvania	18,222,242	14,653,278
Indiana	12,235,674	9,404,909
California	8,265,434	8,201,846
Texas	8,156,220	7,552,262
Mid-Continent	5,447,622	6,546,398
Louisiana	1,073,594	1,601,325
New York	1,811,837	1,557,630
Kentucky, Tenn.	984,938	943,211
Colorado	578,035	337,606
Illinois		116,561

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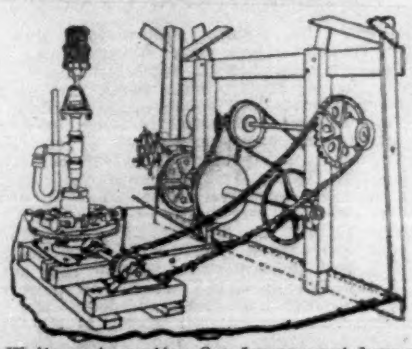

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Wyoming	80,794	51,545
Michigan-Missouri	4,769	3,320
Total	$101,175,455	$84,157,399

The percentage of increase or decrease in the production of petroleum in the different states in 1905 compared with 1904 is shown in the following table, together with the average price per barrel in those years, as prepared by the United States Geological Survey. The prices represent the average amount paid for oil at the wells:

State.	Production. Percentage. Incr.	Decr.	Average Price. 1904.	1905.
Texas	26.50	.....	.367	.268
Louisiana	201.13	.....	.362	.180
Mid-Continent	113.86	.....	.970	.545
Kentucky-Tennessee	21.94	.....	.986	.775
Michigan-Missouri	20.53	.....	1.854	1.071
New York	.39	.....	1.627	1.394
California	12.74	.....	.279	.245
Wyoming	.....	25.02	7.00	6.10
Ohio	.....	13.40.	1.257	1.043
West Virginia	.....	8.43	1.628	1.393
Pennsylvania	.....	6.19	1.638	1.404
Indiana	.....	3.31	1.079	.858
Colorado	.....	25.02	1.152	.897

PRODUCTION OF TEXAS.

The production of Texas in 1905, based on sales of oil, is put at 28,162,258 barrels against 22,241,413 barrels in 1904, or an increase of 5,920,845 barrels. Over fifteen and one-half million barrels of the total yield came from the Humble district. The Batson district showed a decline of 7,129,896 barrels in 1905 compared with 1904, and Sour Lake decreased 3,080,204 in the former year against the latter. Saratoga showed a gain of 2,385,789 barrels in 1905 compared with the previous year, while Spindletop showed a decline of 1,781,062 barrels. Corsicana showed a slight decrease, with Powell practically unchanged. Henrietta showed a gain of 36,206 barrels.

The following table gives the production of all the fields in Texas in 1904 and 1905:

District.	Barrels. 1904.	1905.
Humble	.....	15,594,310
Batson	10,904,737	3,774,841
Sour Lake	6,442,357	3,362,153
Saratoga	739,239	3,125,028
Spindletop	3,433,842	1,652,780
Corsicana	374,318	311,554
Powell	129,329	132,866
Henrietta	65,455	101,661
Dayton	.....	60,294
Matagorda	151,936	46,471
Others	.....	300
Total	*22,241,413	*28,162,258

* Includes 26,069 barrels of oil which were on hand and unsold on December 31, 1905.

PRODUCTION OF LOUISIANA.

Louisiana produced 5,951,458 more barrels of oil in 1905 than in 1904. The output in the former period was 8,910,416 barrels against 2,958,958 barrels in the latter. Jennings is credited with 8,891,416 barrels in 1905 against 2,923,066 barrels in 1904, an increase of 5,968,350 barrels. Welsh yielded approximately 10,000 barrels in 1905 compared with 35,892 barrels in 1904. Anse La Butte is credited with 9000 barrels in 1905, with no production in 1904.

The following table gives the production of Louisiana by fields in 1904 and 1905:

District.	Barrels. 1904.	1905.
Jennings	2,926,066	8,891,416
Welsh	35,892	10,000
Anse La Butte	.....	9,000
Total	2,958,958	8,910,416

TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

The following table gives the combined production of Texas and Louisiana in 1904 and 1905:

State.	Barrels. 1904.	1905.
Texas	22,241,413	28,162,258
Louisiana	2,958,958	8,910,416
Total	25,200,371	37,072,674

The increase in 1905 compared with 1904 was 11,872,303 barrels.

TURN THE INSURANCE GRAFTERS OUT.

A change in the administration of the life insurance companies is imperative. The idea of a personal ownership that permeates and actuates the present management must be removed if the policy-holders are to get what is coming to them. To the dump-heap with the whole gang of surplus-suckers and asset-assassins.

PULLMAN COMPANY'S GRAFT.

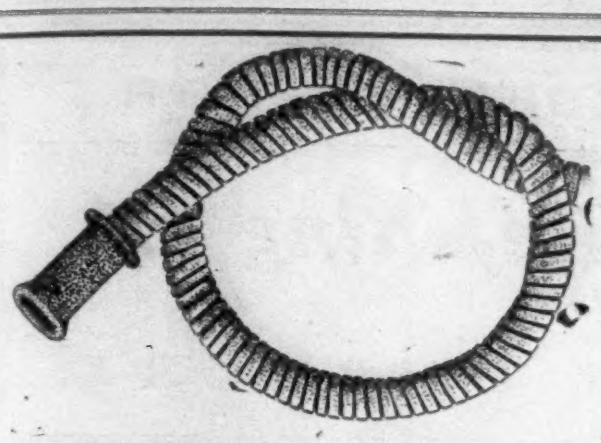
How the simple public does love to be robbed! Not only does it pay the Pullman Company $2 for nine hours' misery in a stuffy little berth not as big as a decent dog house—you couldn't induce a well-bred pup to sleep in one—but it also pays the wages of the starvation-salaried porters. And if you don't tip the Ethiopian 25 cents for shining your shoes, or five times what it would cost you in any city in America, the chances are he will leave your grip in your seat when you reach your destination, and smile a smile at you that seems to say "cheap-skate," when you pass him as you lug your luggage down the car steps. Greatest of all grafts is the Pullman monopoly. If the Texas Railroad commission can make the company reduce its rates it will deserve the everlasting gratitude of a long-suffering, weaq-kneed and robbed-to-death public.

OUTCOME OF THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

Charles E. Hughes will be the next governor of New York and if he does half that he has promised he will make the big thieves in the Empire State shiver every time they see a zebra or a barber's pole. Elihu Root's speech knocked the props from under Hearst's chances. As an attorney Elihu has been associated with some rotten bad characters, but whenever Hearst runs for office again he must expect just the same sort of attack that Root made upon him. It will follow him wherever he goes. Also, it may be remarked that the fight in New York is only starting. Hearst will give his support to some good, strong radical like Justice Gaynor one of these days, and then—look out! If Gaynor had been the democratic candidate this last time, the result would have been different.

S. N. Francis, a newspaper man of wide experience, is at the head of a company which will publish an illustrated monthly, to be known as "Mid-Continent," for the purpose of portraying, in departments, the financial, industrial and commercial interests of the Southwest, including oil, gas and mining. The first number will shortly appear. The executive offices will be at Tulsa, I. T., and the publication office at Kansas City, Mo., with branch offices at St. Louis, Joplin and Oklahoma City. There is undoubtedly a field for a high-class publication covering the varied interests of the great Southwest. Mr. Francis and his associates have the best wishes of the Journal in their enterprise.

The money-power is getting its work in here in Texas. Witness the hysterical defense of Coal Oil Joe Bailey.



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TESTIMONY IN OUSTER SUIT AGAINST WATERS-PIERCE IN MISSOURI.

Hearing in ouster proceedings instituted by the state of Missouri against the Waters-Pierce Oil company were resumed at St. Louis on November 9. Charles L. Ackert, for four years general manager of the Waters-Pierce concern, was the principal witness, and underwent a severe examination by Attorney-General Hadley.

Ackert testified that the Standard Oil company of Indiana controlled the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the Republic Oil company and the International Oil company, but that active competition was maintained between the three subsidiary concerns. He admitted further, however, that the Standard Oil company fixed the selling prices for the Waters-Pierce and the other companies on all refined and lubricating oils and that his concern bought all such supplies from the Standard.

Agreements had been made, Ackert said, between the Standard and the Waters-Pierce Oil Company as to the territory each company was to do business in. He said that instructions had been given to representatives of his concern not to encroach upon the territory of the Standard Oil company outside of St. Louis and to remain strictly upon the territory allotted to the company.

Ackert testified that a Mr. Hatfield had been employed to obtain information from railroad clerks of the shipments of oils from competitive companies into the territory of the company and that his expenses were charged.

Ackert admitted that his company cut the price of oil so low in Jefferson City that an independent oil company quit business there.

The witness partially admitted that the higher prices maintained elsewhere were due to the fact that the company had no competition.

In reply to a question from the counsel for the defense regarding the methods of keeping the business from competitors, the witness said that whenever a competitor undersold the Waters-Pierce company, a representative of the Waters-Pierce company would find it out the next day when he called and would notify the company. The company would then allow the consumer a rebate equal to the price offered by the competitor, unless it could arrange things satisfactorily other wise. The witness said that the company always maintained higher prices in the country districts, from one-half cent to one cent a gallon, and that the consumers would readily pay the price because of the facilities of the Waters-Pierce company, which enabled prompt delivery, while competitors were not able to supply the customers regularly.

The witness said that the Waters-Pierce controlled 85 per cent of the business in St. Louis and Missouri and, in fact, the entire territory in which the company operates.

Ackert said that he had been manager of the company for four years, having risen from the position as agent for the old company at Fort Smith, Ark. He said that his duties were to have charge of all the employes and to confer with the other officials in fixing the prices of oil.

He said that the Waters-Pierce did business in Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, part of Louisiana, all of Texas and all of the Republic of Mexico. He said that St. Louis is the home office and that oil was shipped into East St. Louis from the refineries, freight collect, and was stored in tanks on the east side and eventually pumped across the river by means of a pipe line to the tanks on the Missouri side. He said that the company operated tank wagons at 24 towns and cities in Missouri outside of St. Louis, and 76 in St. Louis. There are 154 stations in the entire territory where wagons are operated and there are 266 wagons at those places.

Ackert said that the company owns and operates 104 tank cars and has 148 leased cars from the Union Tank Line Co., making a total of 252 cars. The company pays from $15 to $25 per month for the leased cars. These cars are used principally in shipping oil to Texas and Mexico.

The witness said that about 43 per cent of the company's business is done by tank wagons and can wagons and that every town of any importance in Missouri is supplied. According to Ackert, the company has 28,192 iron barrels and 11,977 iron drums which it used in delivering oil. The company also uses many wooden barrels, but charges from one to two cents more per gallon when wooden barrels are used as the barrels are not returned to the company.

Ackert said that the prices of all kinds of oil had decreased in the past 20 years. When asked the reason for the decrease said that the increase in the production and the facilities in producing and delivering it had been the cause.

The total receipts from the refineries last year were 70,842,846 gallons and the gross cash receipts for that number was $14,-

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781,621. Ackert said that the total number of gallons of oil kept on hand at all times averaged 10,000,000 gallons, and the number of pounds of grease and paraffine wax was about 6,000,000. The company supplies 26,175 miles of railroad in the United States with lubricating oil and 9565 miles in Mexico. The annual pay roll for the entire district in which the company operates is $1,000,000. The monthly pay roll for the Missouri division is $6000.

Ackert testified that the Waters-Pierce Oil company had made daily reports to the Standard Oil company at 26 Broadway, New York. These reports, he said, consisted of general statistics of the company's business, such as cash statements showing the financial condition of the concern, also total sales and net results to the company.

KANSAS OUSTER SUIT.

Ouster suits, based on charges of violation of the Kansas anti-trust laws, have been filed in the Kansas supreme court against the Standard Oil company. The suits were filed by Attorney General Coleman, who thinks he is in possession of evidence that will enable him clearly to prove violation of the anti-trust laws. The new suit is entirely different from the one filed during the last legislative session. Suit is now directed at the Standard Oil company of Indiana, the Standard Oil company of Kansas, and the Prairie Oil and Gas company. The parent company is not mentioned in the title of the suit, but the petition alleges that the Standard of New Jersey owns other companies. In the first cause action the three companies mentioned in the title to the suit are described. It is shown that the Standard of Indiana was admitted to Kansas by the state charter board in 1903; that it has a capital stock of $1,000,000, and that it is organized to manufacture products of crude petroleum. It is shown that the Standard of Kansas has a capital stock of $1,000,000 and that it was organized to buy and sell all kinds of petroleum products. It is shown the Prairie Oil and Gas company was organized with a capital stock of $300,000 for the purpose of exploring for, purchasing, refining, transporting and selling crude and refined petroleum. After describing these companies, petition says they violated their franchise, in that the Standard Oil company of Kansas and the Prairie Oil and Gas company entered into an agreement whereby the latter was to sell its output only to the former, or to the Standard Oil company of Indiana; that the Standard of Kansas was to sell only to the Standard of Indiana, which became the sole purchasing agent and was not to buy from any other producer in Kansas. This is held to constitute an unlawful combination to restrain trade and fix and regulate prices.

O'DAY'S WILL PROBATED.

The will of Daniel O'Day, the Standard Oil director who died at Royans, France, on September 13, has been probated in New York City. It gave no indication of the value of the estate, which it is believed will run into the millions. All is left to Mr. O'Day's widow and twelve children.

For the benefit of Mrs. O'Day a fund of $325,000 is to be held in trust by the Colonial Trust company of New York City, the net income of which is to be paid to her for life, and upon her death the principal is to be divided among her children. Should Mrs. O'Day remarry, however, her income from this trust is cut down to $5,000 a year. Mrs. O'Day is the second wife of the deceased.

Mrs. O'Day, as long as she remains unmarried, is to have the use of the town house, No. 128 West Seventy-second street, New York City. On her death or remarriage the house is to be sold and the proceeds divided among the children.

After small legacies are paid to four near relatives the entire residuary estate is to be divided into twelve equal parts, the income of which is to be paid to the twelve children during their lives or until they reach the age of forty years, when the trustee is directed to pay them the principal.

Mrs. O'Day is appointed the guardian of the minor children as long as she remains unmarried. There are four sons—Charles, Daniel, Francis and John—and eight daughters—Gertrude, Grace, Louisa, Florence, Ruth, Genevieve, Geraldine and Dorothy.

ENGLISH IMPORTS.

Imports of petroleum and its products into England during the first nine months of 1906 show a decline of several million gallons compared with the similar period last year. The illuminating oil imports and also those of solar oil are responsible for the decrease, according to the Petroleum Review, the former having decreased by about 16,000,000 gallons and the latter nearly 8,000,000 gallons, but to somewhat counteract this tendency, lubricating oil and petroleum spirit was imported in larger quantities than formerly bringing the total within 7,000,000 gallons of that for the nine months of last year. Last year Russia was not at its best, yet its fields had been more free from disastrous strikes, and consequently it was able to engage in trade in petroleum with England to the extent of 20,000,000 gallons more than it has this year. America has imported a total quantity of petroleum products which is practically the same as last year, the decreases in illuminating oil and benzine being counterbalanced by the additional quantities of Lubricating oil. Germany is coming considerably to the fore with imports of Galiclean oil to Great Britain, but one of the main points which stand out in the list of petroleum imports is the progress which the Dutch Indies are making in regard to exports to the United Kingdom. This trade is, of course, chiefly in benzine, whereas last year only 4,000,000 gallons were imported from Sumatra, etc., the figures for this year stand at over 10,000,000 gallons.

By a verdict returned by a jury in the Sixtieth district court at Beaumont, the Sun Company is compelled to pay $500, the Security Oil Company $700, and the Higgins Oil and Fuel Company $300, to W. C. Wyatt, for alleged damages by pipe lines of the defendants along Highland avenue. The plaintiff alleged that the lines interfered with the natural drainage of his premises and that the oil smells bad, the fumes and vapors, etc., being offensive and injuring the health and comfort of himself and family. Damages to the extent of $2500 were asked, but the jury returned a verdict for a total of only $1500. This will be interesting information to persons who have spent years and years living in an oil field and suffered no ill effects whatever. As a matter of fact, oil field employes are as healthy as any set of men in the world, breathing the alleged "fumes and vapors" constantly.

C. W. Taylor has brought suit against the Higgins Oil and Fuel Company for $40,500 for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained while in the employ of the defendant.

The Ninety-Nine Pumping Company is also defendant in a suit filed at Houston by a former employe, alleging injuries sustained while in the service.

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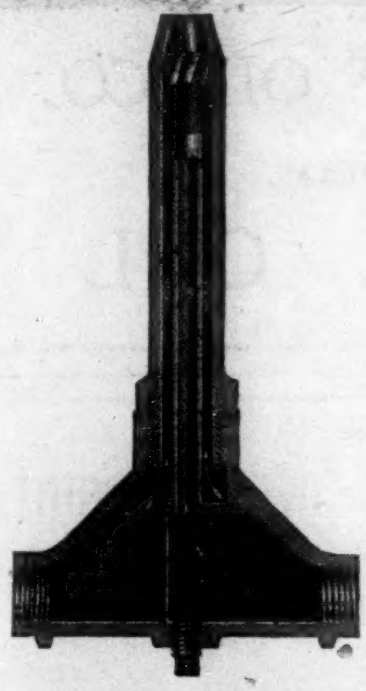

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CONDITIONS GOVERNING INDIAN TERRITORY LEASES.

All leases taken in the Indian Territory must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The following general conditions are included in the regulations made by the Secretary of the Interior in leasing the lands of the Cherokee and Creek nations in Indian Territory:

1. No person or corporation will be allowed to lease for the purpose of mining for oil or gas more than 4480 acres of land in the aggregate. Explanation: The acreage of any lease held by a corporation will be debited against all stockholders of that corporation. If after reasonable and bona fide effort the lessee should be unsuccessful in finding and producing oil in paying quantities, he may, at any time, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, surrender and wholly terminate his lease, and said acreage will then be credited to him, giving him the privilege of again leasing other territory to the amount surrendered.

2. No lease will be approved for a greater term than fifteen years.

3. All original lessees will be required to furnish a bond with two or more sureties or with the bond of a bonding company regularly authorized to do business in the Territory, guaranteeing the payment of rents and royalties. These bonds shall be in amount equal to $500 for every 40-acre tract or fraction thereof, though no bond shall be for less than $1000.

4. No lease, or any interest therein, or the use thereof, directly or indirectly, shall be sublet, by working or drilling contract or otherwise assigned or transferred, without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

5. All leases shall provide for the annual royalty payment in advance of not less than 15 cents per acre per annum for the first and second years, 30 cents per acre per annum for the third and fourth years, and 75 cents per acre per annum for the fifth year and each succeeding year thereafter.

6. All leases shall provide for the monthly payment of a royalty of at least 10 per cent of the value on the leased premises of all crude oil extracted.

The royalty on each gas producing well where the gas is utilized shall be $150 per year, payable at the end of the year. Failure to use a gas producing well shall not work a forfeiture of the lease for oil purposes, but if the lessee desires to retain gas producing privileges he or they shall pay a royalty of $50 per annum for each gas producing well not utilized.

7. All lessees are required to drill at least one well on the premises covered by each lease twelve months from the date of the approval of the bond. The lessee shall, however, have the privilege of delaying operations for a period not exceeding five years from the date of the approval of the bond by paying the United States Indian agent, Union agency, for the use and benefit of the lessor, in addition to the required annual advance royalty, the sum of $1 per acre per annum for each leased tract remaining undeveloped. The right is reserved, however, by the Secretary of the Interior to require the immediate development of any leased tract should he determine that the interest of the lessor demands such action.

8. No rents, royalties or payments accruing under any lease which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall be paid direct to the lessor, but all payments to be made under these leases shall be deposited with the United States Indian agent at Union agency, or with such other persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior to receive the same.

9. Every lessee shall securely cap or plug each oil or gas well upon the land leased within three days after the same is abandoned or not used, and every lessee failing to securely cap or plug his oil or gas well shall pay the United States Indian agent at the Union agency for the use of the lessor the sum of $10 per day for each well during the time said well or wells remain not capped or plugged.

10. Every lessee is required to make showing of financial ability to properly develop the lease.

11. In the case of corporation lessees, a statement is required of the total number of shares, the capital stock actually issued, and the amount of cash paid into the treasury on each share sold, or, if in property, the kind and value of the same per share; how much cash the company has in its treasury and elsewhere, and from what source it was received; what property,

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exclusive of cash, is owned by the company; what is the total indebtedness of the company, and the nature of its obligations.

12. No lessee shall be allowed to drill oil or gas wells within 150 feet of the division line between the lands covered by their leases and adjoining leases whether the latter lands are leased or unleased.

Full and complete regulations for the sale and leasing of land in the Indian Territory will be furnished on application to the Department of the Interior.

For many years the territory to the west of the famous Liberty, Henry and Plain township fields of the old Wood county, Ohio, field has been looked upon as worthless, owing to the big dip in the Trenton rock to the west. Some years ago a couple of wells were drilled to the west in Milton township near the hamlet of Weston, and some oil was found, but in small quantities. In what is known as the Haskins-Portage-Mungen sucker-rod belt, the sand is found above 1200 feet, while to the west the oil formation dips quite rapidly, hence the past theory that there was no oil to be found. Now the older territory is getting pretty well drilled over and the talent expects to advance to the west and drill the dip. They expect to get an abundance of salt water, but they contend that if they can exhaust the water the oil will come in and that big wells are looked for. The drill and time alone will tell the story and nothing else. J. P. Ferrin, an oil man of Jamestown, N. Y., and formerly a resident of Toledo, Ohio, and a representative of H. W. Odell and others, is now in the field for the purpose of leasing land in this territory above described. So far he has secured leases on about 7000 acres in Wood and Henry counties, and expects to start operations before the cold weather sets in.—Oil City Derrick.

RECORD OF LAND TRANSFERS.

Buffalo Oil Company to J. D. Wilkerson. Consideration of $350, dated November 3, 1906. Has conveyed the eastern one-half of a certain one-fourth of an acre of land conveyed to Drillers Oil Company by J. W. Swayne, trustee, and being out of the J. A. Veatch survey. Also two and one-half acres of land out of the J. W. Bullock league. Also ten acres out of the Charles Williams survey. Also twenty-five acres of land out of survey No. 18 of the H. T. & E. Railroad Company survey. Also certain other tracts of land lying in Harris and Hardin counties.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Oil Company to Kays Oil Company. Consideration of $663.12 cash; also $373.16 costs in cause No. 25 and styled Annie E. Snow et al vs. Higgins Oil and Fuel Company et al, in settlement of life estate. Has conveyed an undivided interest of 1-16 for the life of Annie E. Snow in and to the following: The north one-half of lot 4 of block 22 of the McFaddin, Wiess & Kyle Land Company's subdivision of the Cleveland on Spindletop Heights, in the J. A. Veatch grant, dated October 23, 1906.

C. G. Richey, president, and B. L. Wray, secretary, of the Henderson County (Illinois) Oil Company, to E. B. Davis. Consideration of $1 and other considerations, dated October 11, 1906. Has conveyed a tract of land 50 by 27.22 feet, and being out of block 39 of Spindletop Heights, and being fully described by metes and bounds in deed on file.

Buffalo Oil Company to J. D. Wilkerson. Consideration of $10, dated November 3, 1906. Has conveyed an undivided one-half interest in a strip of land 16.04 by 85.09 feet out of block 31 of Spindletop Heights of the J. A. Veatch survey.

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A dividend of two per cent, payable December 1, 1906, has been declared on the common stock of the Pure Oil company. The transfer books will be closed from November 15 to 30, inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

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The Record Oil and Refining company, of New Orleans, wants to lease ten to fifteen tank cars of 6000 to 8000 gallons capacity each.

A Thanksgiving prayer: "We thank Thee that the elections are now over, and now, Oh, Lord, deliver us from the defeated candidate who wants to tell us how it all happened."

George H. Johnson, of the Britten Oil company, of Beaumont, Texas, has leased approximately 1200 acres in the Maquoketa, Iowa, prospect district, and will put down a test early next spring.

A well drilled near Kennerdell, Pa., flowed 200 barrels the first day in. The owner was offered $150,000 for the well and 200 acres he controlled, but rejected it. Twelve years ago a well was drilled

---

The Shreveport Creosoting Company has completed its plant at Shreveport and will shortly be operating same to full capacity —7,500,000 feet per month. The plant consists of four cylinders, each 6 1-2 by 140 feet.

The Heywood Oil company, through its president, Capt. W. C. Tyrrell, has cancelled pending orders for air compressors for the Jennings district, as it is believed there is a sufficient number already in the field to handle the output.

A suit in equity has been filed in the United States court at Shreveport, La., by the Union Sulphur company, of New Jersey, which owns lands in Calcasieu Parish, against the assessor and collecter to prevent the sale of its holdings for taxes. It is alleged that the assessor increased the assessment of the land from $40,000 to to $5,000,000. A modification is asked for.

It is reported that the Standard Oil company has acquired substantial interest in the securities of the International Mercantile Marine Company and that representation on the board of directors has been asked for. It is said that Thomas W. Joyce, one of the representatives of J. P. Morgan and Company on the board, has handed in his resignation, and that John F. Archbold, son of John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil company, was elected to fill the vacancy.

A test drilled by the Deacon-Blickham-Wetmore Syndicate at Ranken Station, 25 miles west of St. Louis, Mo., on which work was suspended at 1150 feet and the hole plugged, is reported to have developed into a gasser of paying proportions. Traces of oil, it is alleged, were found at 1003 feet. Machinery was moved from the hole some time ago with a prospect of ultimate abandonment, but the sudden showing of gas is said to have induced the owners to reconsider the proposition. Work on the hole may be resumed.

October developments in the Pennsylvania oil fields, according to the Oil City Derrick, show 678 wells completed of which 172 were dry. New production is put at 3,628 barrels, a loss of 2,177 barrels compared with the previous month. Rigs and drilling wells on October 31, totaled 733, against 765 on September 30. In the Buckeye and Hoosier fields, 188 wells were completed in October, 26 being dry, and new production estimated at 1,831 barrels. Rigs and wells drilling to-

taled 186 on October 31, against 204 on September 30. In Kentucky and Tennessee, 21 wells were completed in October, 6 dry, new production 158 barrels. Rigs and drilling wells totaled 38 on October 31, against 39 on September 30. In Illinois, 453 wells were completed last month, 47 dry, new production 14,039 barrels, a gain of 4000 barrels compared with September. Rigs and wells drilling totaled 446 on October 31, against 435 on September 30.

New York capitalists, headed by Henry H. Rogers and associates, according to newspaper reports, are negotiating for the purchase of the King, Kennedy, Lassiter and Driscoll ranches in southwest Texas, comprising, it is said, about 2,000,000 acres. Contracts for the taking over of all but the King ranch have been completed. Ten million dollars is said to have been offered for the King pasture with negotiations pending on that figure. Holland money is also said to mixed heavily in the alleged deal. It is proposed to open the ranches for settlement to Dutch and Italian farmers. The ranches would be divided into farms, a grea, number of artesian wells sunk, irrigation plants installed, townsites laid out and farms and villages connected with electric lines.

STANDARD ADJUDGED GUILTY IN OHIO—SMALL FINE IMPOSED.

The Standard Oil company, according to a verdict returned by a jury at Findlay, Ohio, is guilty of conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the Valentine anti-trust law of Ohio. The trial lasted seven days and the jury was out thirty-two hours. The first ballot stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

Judge Banker in the probate court overruled a motion for a new trial for attorneys of the Standard and imposed a fine of $5,000 and costs. It was ordered that the defendant be allowed forty days in which to prepare and file its bill of exceptions and upon another motion of the Standard's attorneys, the sentence imposed was ordered suspended for sixty days for the purpose of filing a petition in error.

The fine imposed was the limit for one offense, though it was possible to impose an aggregate of fines amounting to over six million dollars. Before final adjudication, the case may pass through three courts—court of common pleas, the circuit court and the supreme court of Ohio.

The Standard Oil company has obtained permission of the federal court in Jersey City to take testimony in this country in a suit it has started in Germany against the Eagle company, a New Jersey corporation, alleging "unfair business methods." The Standard bought out the old Eagle works of Communipaw several years ago. The Eagle works made a lubricating oil which it called Eagle oil. The Standard alleges that the Eagle Oil company has put on the market a lubricating oil which it calls Eagle oil and that it has been selling this product largely in Germany. The Standard claims the name, the oil and the territory. Carl L. Schurz, son of the late Carl Schurz, was appointed an international referee to take testimony in his office in New York.

The first five hundred shares of the Marshall Gas Company of Shreveport, capital stock $300,000, divided into three thousand shares of par value, have been subscribed as follows: G. W. Hardy (by J. D. Wilkinson) 150 shares, J. D. Wilkinson 150 shares, S. S. Hunter 100 shares and W. B. M'Cormick and W. H. Hunter 50 shares each. The object for which the corporation is organized and the nature of the business to be carried on by it is to develop oil, gas or minerals on any property owned, leased or controlled by it or others in the State of Louisiana, or elsewhere in the United States, to drill wells and sell the product thereof; to construct and maintain and operate pipe lines for conveying oil, gas or other products from such wells to Marshall, Texas, and to other points in the State of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas; also to manufacture and distribute artificial gas and electric light and power and generally to do any and all things necessary to be done in furtherance of such objects and purposes.

Capt. L. T. Barrett discovered oil near Melrose, Texas, in 1859. He ceased operations during the civil war, but at the close of the war he organized the Melrose Petroleum Co., and sunk an experimnetal well 106 feet deep. Of the fate of the venture he says: "I then went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania and carried with me specimens of oil and other indications and presented them to Prof. John F. Carll, state geologist, who, after examining the same, entered into a contract, as the representative of Messrs. Brown Bros., of Titusville, Pa., with me, to come to our fields in Texas with about $5,000 worth of machinery suitable to the development of oil, all of which was accomplished in the early part of 1866 and in the early spring of 1867, but, unfortunately for me, on the day that the test of my well with the use of the machinery was made Prof. Carll received instructions from the company he represented that on account of the low price of oil and the unsettled condition of the country (political reconstruction then existing), it would not be advisable to prosecute the work further." —Paint, Oil and Drug Reporter.

PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS IN 1905.

During the year 1905 the value of the natural gas produced and sold in the United States, according to a report of the United States Geological Survey, exceeded that of any previous year by $3,066,099. It amounted to $41,562,855. This result has been accomplished by a general advance in price rather than by any increase in the quantity of gas produced. Out of sixteen states in which natural gas is produced but two show a decrease in value in the year 1905 as compared with 1904. The greatest increase during 1905 was in West Virginia, where the increased value amounted to $1,961,655 more than the previous year. Pennsylvania shows an increase of $1,057,442. Louisiana appeared for the first time as a gas producing state, and notable increases over previous production were shown by Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Kansas showed an increase of 49 per cent over its previous production, and the combined production of Oklahoma and Indian Territory was 161 per cent over the production of 1904.

A falling off in value is shown in Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. The great gas fields of Indiana have shown a steady decline since 1902, and the value of the output last year was considerably less than one-half of the maximum production.

The known main productive areas of natural gas in the United States are in connection with the great oil fields. In the Appalachian field this area extends along the western slope of the Appalachian mountains from New York state into Kentucky and Tennessee, with strong probabilities that the future will see it extended into the northern part of Alabama and possibly into Mississippi. Experience has shown that in the Appalachian field the area of sand rock which is completely saturated by salt water is much less than in the upper or younger sandstone beds. This condition causes the accumulations of oil to be at or near the lowest points of the rock, and leaves large areas of the higher portions of the rock which are completely filled with natural gas. The gas producing area of western Ohio and Indiana has horizons within it which are porous and in which are accumulations of salt water, oil and gas. The quantity of salt water throughout this field is very plentiful and appears to be capable of advancing and occupying all the space as soon as the expansive force of the gas has been relieved by the opening of gas wells. The source of further supplies of gas will thus be cut off. In Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory large and prolific gas fields are being opened up within the oil-bearing formations of that region. This gas is produced from sand rock in all respects similar to that of the Appalachian field, with the probabilities of an extensive and continuous supply. The oil fields of Texas and California do not produce natural gas in proportion to their oil production. This is probably caused by the fact that the oil producing formations of California have been much tilted and are often faulty. Through the vents and cracks thus formed large quantities of natural gas have escaped into the atmosphere.

The report shows that 2139 persons, firms and corporations reported to the Geological Survey their use of natural gas during 1905. The number of domestic consumers supplied was 779,638. A total of 8569 establishments, including iron mills, steel works, glass works, brick plants, etc., made use of natural gas. This shows a decrease of 208 companies and individuals

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L. HAGER,

CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

Examination of oil properties

Hotel Brazos. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

reported in 1905 as against the year 1904, with an increase in the number of consumers of 67,061 over the number supplied in 1904. There was also an increase of 2236 in the manufacturing establishments supplied as compared with 1904.

A total of 2857 wells were drilled for gas during the year, of which 556 were dry or nonproductive and 2301 were productive. During the year 1337 were abandoned, which left a total of 17,144 wells producing gas in the United States at the end of the year 1905.

Pennsylvania stands first in the number of wells drilled, having drilled 933 wells during the year, of which 18 per cent were dry. West Virginia was second, with 413 wells drilled, less than 7 per cent of which were dry. In Indiana there were 326 wells drilled, of which nearly 23 per cent were dry. Both Kansas and Oklahoma and Indian Territory show unfavorable results in the percentage of unproductive wells that were drilled. Kansas drilled 437 wells, of which 31.5 per cent were dry. Oklahoma and Indian Territory drilled 80 wells, of which 36 per cent were dry.

LIQUID FUEL IN RUSSIA.

A conference will be held early this month at St. Petersburg, under the auspices of the Russian Ministry of Industry and Commerce, to deliberate upon measures to be adopted with a view to assure a sufficient supply of liquid fuel and coal to to Russian industries in the future. The conference will be attended by the representatives of various government departments, petroleum producers, manufacturers, Volga shipowners, and colliery owners of the Donetz and Dombrovo districts. The situation with which the conference will have to deal has been brought about by the reduced output of crude oil at Baku, which has increased the price of liquid fuel enormously. The solution of this problem by substituting coal for oil fuel as regarded as hardly feasible, as the coal industry has been largely affected by the same troubles which have caused the decline in the output of crude oil—riots and strikes.

With the general resumption of work on the various properties in the Russian oil field, says the Petroleum Review of London, the crisis which has overtaken the country's petroleum industry is by no means passed. Of late years there have been much uncertainty surrounding the welfare of the Caucasian petroleum trade. One workers' strike is settled only to bring about another, and thus there is no knowing where oil field work will be totally interrupted by reason of the strained relations between the masters and workers. Even now such complications are not entirely improbable, since no permanent agreement has been arrived at between the employers and men, which would ensure continued working in the future. It is clear that the principal and most pressing question before the producers is to consider and remove the misunderstandings which have arisen by reason of the economic demands made by the men. An abling handling of this question and a sincere desire to meet just and acceptable demands of the workers would undoubtedly help to remove the principal obstacle to the smooth working of the petroleum industry. The employers have now evidently grasped the urgency of this question, and a series of conferences have been arranged to take place shortly at Baku, at which the principal topic of discussion will be the labor question. In the meantime matters at Baku are very quiet, and work is being pushed forward throughout the fields which for many weeks have been stagnant.

H. F. Kamiusky and others brought action in the Clay county court against B. E. Fuller and others to recover under a contract for drilling an oil well. The Civil Court of Appeals of Texas decided the case in March of the present year. The contract for drilling an oil well provided that the well should be sunk to a depth of 500 feet, if necessary. The drillers were compelled by difficulties in the work to abandon the well before they reached the depth of 500 feet, and were then prevented by the land owner from drilling another well. The court held that the drillers were not entitled to recover for the well partially drilled, though they might have been entitled to recover for breach of contract in wrongfully preventing them from drilling the second well.

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